

REPORT

ON THE

FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS

IN THE BIKANER STATE.

(FROM 1ST JULY 1939 TO 30TH JUNE 1940.)

COMPILED BY

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Report on the Famine Relief Operations
in the Bikaner State, 1939-40.

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Report on the Famine Relief Operations in the Bikaner State from 1st July 1939 to 30th June 1940.

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL.

Preliminary.

The year 1938-39 was one of famine and hardship all over the State excluding the Canal Area. There was great scarcity of fodder in the *Barani* areas, but people did not come in large numbers in search of work due to good crops of the previous years.

Closure of last famine camp and outbreak of monsoon.

2. The Relief Camp at Gajner was closed in the first week of June 1939, and the monsoon breaking favourably almost throughout the State in the second week of June was a happy augury for a good sowing season. People returned to their villages and were given suitable *taccavi* for purchasing seed and draught animals. As a result of this, the sowings were carried out and hopes for successful results lay on good rainfall in the months of August and September, and all prayed for the mercy of God for plentiful rains in time to enable them to reap a good harvest.

Rainfall irregular and unevenly distributed.

3. Fate had, however, ordained it otherwise and the rains during July and August were disappointing. Except at a few places, the rains in July and August were generally deficient, irregular and unevenly distributed, with the result that the crops did not grow up to expectations. Whatever had sprouted began to wither away, and it soon became apparent that another Famine had to be faced in succession to the previous one. Two successive years of famine were indeed a calamity of an unprecedented character.

Intercession Services.

4. In view of the gloomy prospects and threatened grave agricultural situation, the 11th August 1939 was set apart as a day for Prayers throughout the State, and Intercession Services were held in all places of worship. His Highness the Maharajah, accompanied by the Heir-Apparent and Prince Karni Singhji Bahadur and Prince Amar Singhji Bahadur, attended the Service at the Temple of Sri Lakshmi Narayanji, where thousands of men and women had assembled for prayers.

Famine declared and machinery set up for relief operations.

5. The situation was carefully watched by His Highness the Maharajah and his Government, and when the crops had failed beyond all hopes of revival, Famine was declared and a machinery was promptly set up for the administration of the famine relief operations. A programme of relief works was drawn up and other measures were adopted to combat the scourge.

Advantages of Railway System and the Gang Canal.

6. Fortunately, Bikaner to-day possesses an extensive system of railway spread over practically every part of the State. In the Great Famine of 1899-1900 Bikaner had only 89.75 miles of railway, while to-day it covers a

length of 883.05 miles passing through all the Tehsil head-quarters except Reni (now Taranagar) and Padampur. With the exception of Baroda, Bikaner ranks as the first amongst the Indian States in the matter of development of railway system in proportion to area. The food grain and fodder are carried into the interior of the State by means of railway. Moreover, the whole of the northern part of the State is now served by the Gang Canal and has developed into a great centre of production of staple food ensuring a source of supply of grain besides fodder within the State. In 1899-1900 all food grains and fodder had to be imported from outside the State.

Gang Canal Colony served as main supplying agency of food grains and fodder as well as source of employment to famine stricken people.

7. With these two important and vital means of transport and supply, no difficulty was experienced in the successful and effective working of the relief operations. The Gang Canal Colony served a double object. While it served as the main supplying agency of food grain and fodder, it also proved a source of employment to the agriculturists of the areas suffering from the famine. A large area was made available, free of all State dues, to such cultivators as went there for temporary cultivation, and it also provided work for a considerable number of owners of camels in the *Barani* area for carriage of fodder from *chaks* and villages to railway stations, etc. In Rabi as well as in Kharif, at the time of harvesting the matured crops, people, in large numbers, found employment in the fields in the reaping of the harvest.

Adoption of relief measures in various forms.

8. Remissions and suspensions in Land Revenue on a liberal scale and other concessions were announced. A number of relief works was started at as many convenient centres as possible to enable the people to join them without having to travel long distances in search of work. The labourers were carried at State expense by rail to the various famine works. Huts were erected at camps for housing them. Adequate arrangements for the supply of potable water and food provisions were made. For the latter, reliable contractors were licensed to open shops at each camp and the prices were kept under strict control in order to avoid any undue profiteering. A large number of clothes was prepared and supplied free to the labourers to keep them well guarded against the effects of weather. Special arrangements were made for parturient women in regard to their accommodation, diet, etc. Adequate medical and sanitary arrangements were made and a sufficient number of segregation stations was set up for infectious cases, but fortunately no infectious disease broke out in an epidemic form. It may be stated that the rate of mortality in the camps was even below normal.

Gratuitous relief.

9. Gratuitous relief was granted to the dependants of the labourers in camps and to *Pardalnashin* women and others rendered helpless on account of age or infirmity at their villages and Tehsil head-quarters.

Spinning centres.

10. Other forms of relief included the starting of spinning centres for giving employment to people who preferred to work in this line rather than on earthwork.

Number of units relieved.

11. The total number of persons who obtained relief in terms of one day during this Famine was –

1. Test and Relief works	56,18,984
2. Gratuitous Relief—			
(a) Dependants	2,11,232
(b) At Tehsil head-quarters and houses of the people	28,631
3. At spinning centres	3,127
4. Temporary cultivation	18,22,500
		Total	76,84,474
5. Private Works	15,21,933
		Grand Total	92,06,407

Camels and bullock-carts plied for carriage of fodder in the Canal Area.

12. The above figures do not include people who got work in the fields in the Canal Area, who plied camels and bullock-carts in the carriage of fodder from villages and *chaks* to railway stations, and in loading and unloading it from factories, stations and depots, and who were employed in connection with the maintenance of cows at various cattle camps.

Monthly number of labour.

13. A graph* showing the monthly number of persons relieved in terms of men-day unit is attached. *AP.

Measures adopted for sustenance of cattle.

14. For the sustenance of cattle also effective measures were promptly and widely adopted. Grass and fodder depots were opened at numerous centres, where large stocks were kept for sale to the public at reasonable rates. A large stock of *turi* was also imported from outside to meet the contingency of local supplies running short, which luckily never occurred. Arrangements were also made for the transport of a part of the live-stock to the Kotah State, and two cattle camps were opened at Raisinghnagar and Padampur for grazing purposes at State expense.

Best future plans for cattle.

15. Experience has shown that in cases of future Famines it would be best to send ownerless cattle to the Canal Area for grazing instead of sending them outside the State and that they should be sent as early as possible before they become weak through lack of sustenance.

Contentment of people in tiding over the scourge.

16. A scourge of such magnitude generally creates a feeling^{of} utter despair and demoralisation in the minds of the people. It must, however, be mentioned that due to the prompt and comprehensive character of the relief measures adopted no such feeling was ever noticed in the minds of the people. On the other hand, the arrangements made by the State to tide over the scourge made the people contented and enabled them to get through the difficult period safely and comfortably.

His Highness the Maharajah's gracious solicitude for the famine stricken and interest in Famine Relief Operations.

17. His Highness the Maharajah was graciously pleased personally to examine all the arrangements made for the relief works in order to ensure

that they were designed with strict regard to economy coupled with efficiency and that no effort was wasted. His Highness also visited the works, from time to time, both in and around the Capital and in the districts. Besides, he spent money from his own Privy Purse, and other Members of the Reigning Family emulated the example of the Sovereign in helping the distressed.

Contributions by generous-minded and philanthropic people.

18. The generous-minded and philanthropic people from amongst the public also contributed liberally in mitigating the distress of men and cattle and their efforts were commendable.

Loss of cattle but no loss of human life.

19. It is a matter of satisfaction that there was no loss of human life from starvation. It has, however, to be stated with regret that a large number of cattle died in spite of the best efforts to save them, which is inevitable in such a Famine. In this connection it may be recalled that the vitality of cattle was already considerably low on account of the previous year's scarcity and this accounted for the incidence of foot and mouth disease to many.

Distinguished Personages visited famine relief camps.

20. It may be mentioned here that the Honourable Mr. (now Sir) Lothian, Resident for Rajputana, and Mrs. (now Lady) Lothian visited Chani Camp on the 23rd November 1939 and also the Aerodrome at Suratgarh and excavation of Rampura Tank on the 20th November in the course of their visit to the Canal Area. Her Excellency the Marchioness of Linlithgow, C.I., visited the famine relief camps at Gajner and Gangasarowar in the first week of February 1940. Another distinguished visitor to the famine relief camps was His Highness the Maharajah Jam Sahib of Nawanagar, Chancellor of the Chamber of Princes, who visited the camps in the first week of March.

Generous grant of 1½ lakhs of rupees from His Highness' Privy Purse and distribution of subsistence allowance and Taccavi by Government.

21. The successful struggle against Famine continued till the middle of June when there was widespread rainfall almost all over the State. Human suffering was immensely relieved and enthusiasm was aroused in the hearts of the people to pursue their agricultural vocations. On leaving the famine camps the people were paid a bonus of one month's wages for their subsistence. His Highness was pleased to sanction a grant of Rs. 1,25,000 from the Privy Purse to assist the agriculturists in settling down in life after return to their villages. Liberal *taccavi* for agricultural operations was also sanctioned by the Government.

Winding up.

22. Thus ended the long spell of the distress of the people and cattle. The chapters that follow specify in detail the measures adopted, arrangements made, works started and relief given to the people and cattle in their affliction during the period of scarcity.

CHAPTER II.

STATISTICS.

Area.

23. The area of the State is 23,317 square miles. It is the seventh largest State in the whole of India and second largest in Rajputana. The area is comprised in Nizamats as below :—

1. Bikaner Nizamat including the City of Bikaner .	9,806
2. Sujangarh Nizamat	3,789
3. Rajgarh „	4,647
4. Suratgarh „	3,271
5. Canal Area	1,804
	<hr/>
	23,317

Population.

24. The Decennial Census of the State, as taken on the night of the 26th February 1931, returned a population of 9,36,218 distributed in the various Nizamats as below :—

1. Sadar Nizamat including the City of Bikaner	2,25,410
2. Sujangarh Nizamat	2,20,956
3. Rajgarh „	2,46,369
4. Suratgarh „	1,17,107
5. Canal Area	1,26,376
	<hr/>
	9,36,218

Local Census of Ganganagar Division in 1934.

25. As the Census of 1931 had coincided with a year of scanty rainfall when a considerable proportion of the population in the non-irrigated lands in the Ganganagar Division had temporarily migrated to adjoining irrigated parts of British India, a fresh local Census was taken in 1934, on lines identical with the Decennial Census, and confined only to the northern parts of the State, in order to estimate the rise in the population of the Canal Area. It showed an increase of 55,962 persons bringing the population of the Ganganagar Division to 4,01,398 and the total population of the State to 9,92,180.

Area affected by scarcity.

26. Leaving 1,804 square miles of the Canal Area with a population of 1,82,338, the remaining area of 21,513 square miles with a population of 8,09,842, a vast majority of whom are cultivators, was affected by this scarcity.

Division into zones in relation to scarcity.

27. On the basis of the effects of scarcity the State can be divided into three zones, viz :—

- (1) Immune from scarcity Canal Area.
- (2) Partially affected by scarcity. Tehsils Magra, Sardarshahr, Dungargarh, Churu and Hanumangarh.
- (3) Generally affected by scarcity. Tehsils Sadar, Surpura, Lunkaransar, Sujangarh, Ratangarh, Rajgarh, Reni (now Taranagar), Bhadra, Nohar, Suratgarh and Anupgarh (Barani).

Principal castes.

28. The principal castes, with a population of 10,000 and over and with their percentages in the total population, are given below arranged in order of their strength :—

<i>Name of Caste.</i>	<i>Actual Number.</i>	<i>Percentage of total population.</i>
Jat	2,15,947	23·0
Chamar	86,098	9·1
Brahman	81,685	8·7
Rajput	55,632	6·0
Rath	52,671	5·6
Kumbhar	37,901	4·0
Oswal (including 848 Saraogis).	28,416	3·0
Khati....	24,065	2·6
Naik	23,882	2·5
Nai	20,260	2·2
Agarwala	19,904	2·1
Maheshri	16,801	1·8
Bishnoi	16,415	1·8
Mali	15,771	1·7
Bhangi	15,087	1·6
Swami	14,809	1·6
Daroga	13,629	1·5
Sunar	11,720	1·3

Main occupations.

29. The proportions of the different occupations are as follows :—

I. Agriculture	79·0
II. Industrial (Mines, Industries and Transport).	8·0
III. Trade	3·6
IV. State Civil and Military services	1·6
V. Liberal Professions	1·5
VI. Domestic service	2·0
VII. Unproductive and Unspecified	4·0

Mostly the lower grade villagers joined the relief works.

30. It may be stated here that, outside the Gang Canal Area, the number of Jats and Bishnois going to the relief works was small. Most of the people who went to these camps were Kaimkhanis, Rathes, Malis, Kumbhars, Khatis, Darogas, Dholis, Chamars, Naiks, Baoris, Dhanaks, Sansis and Bhangis.

Bumper crops of years preceding the two Famines helpful to agriculturists.

31. A happy feature of this distressing situation was that the agriculturist class, especially the Jats and the Bishnois, did not join the relief works in large numbers. This was due to the fact that a number of years preceding the two famine years had been years of bumper crops, which had enabled the agriculturists to keep a large stock of grain in reserve, and this stood them in good stead during the Famine.

Rainfall.

32. The following table gives the rainfall in the State including the Canal Area from June 1939 to May 1940:—

Serial No	Name of recording station	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	Total
		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1	Bikaner ...	100	...	99	46	23	45	9	...	15	337
2	Gajner ...	154	...	74	5	27	20	70	10	3	363
3	Palana ...	235	6	320	15	22	12	3	12	...	625
4	Lunkaransar.	360	90	46	2	33	24	15	13	...	583
5	Surpura ...	325	8	72	103	35	27	24	...	9	594
6	Sujangarh ...	47	110	87	30	70	75	60	10	9	498
7	Ratangarh ...	166	124	70	61	157	92	10	20	40	709
8	Sardarshahr.	424	270	143	77	35	29	14	...	1032
9	Dungargarh.	120	205	310	72	64	30	801
10	Rajgarh ...	95	114	139	70	148	70	87	...	13	736
11	Churu ...	251	210	82	27	155	82	33	840
12	Reni ...	65	76	122	43	60	48	21	18	...	463
13	Bhadra ...	149	120	113	8	136	97	18	11	...	592
14	Nohar ...	223	182	115	22	140	28	59	6	...	775
15	Suratgarh ...	249	104	77	66	41	17	554
16	Hanumangarh	364	130	24	80	40	51	689
17	Anupgarh	19	33	88	32	42	214
18	Ganganagar.	156	23	68	100	58	31	436
19	Karanpur ...	175	10	...	30	80	66	60	421
20	Raisinghnagar	7	...	146	135	82	84	454
21	Padampur ...	56	28	134	110	70	398
	Total ...	3721	1829	2274	462	1814	1048	753	114	89	12095
Average ...														577

Average of 28 years' rainfall.

33. The total average rainfall of the State for 28 years from 1910-11 to 1937-38 was 10 inches and 23 cents.

Failure of crops due to scanty rainfall.

34. These figures represent the falls recorded at the places where rain-gauges are maintained. The rainfall was scanty and inadequate for purposes of cultivation. Though the figures of rainfall at Dungargarh, Sardarshahr and Churu are higher than those at other places, the falls were irregular and untimely and, therefore, not helpful in the maturing of crops. Consequently there was failure of crops.

Yield of crops and produce of grass and Pala in some Tehsils.

35. In some villages of Tehsils Sardarshahr, Rajgarh and Hanumangarh, there was, however, a small yield of crops. In the Tehsils of Dungargarh, Sardarshahr and Churu, there was fairly good growth of grass and pala. Consequently people were able to earn some money by the sale of grass and pala to meet their requirements during scarcity.

Extent of Kharif cultivation in Khalsa villages.

36. The following table gives the figures of Kharif crops, *i.e.*, *Bajri*, *Moth*, *Guwar*, *Moong* and *Til*-seeds, sown and matured in Khalsa villages :—

Serial No.	Name of Tehsil.	Area cultivated (Bighas.)	Area matured (Bighas.)	Area failed (Bighas.)
1.	Sadar	27,417	97	27,320
2.	Surpura	70,334	825	69,509
3.	Lunkaransar	732	732
4.	Magra	5,957	257	5,700
5.	Sujangarh	9,303	9,303
6.	Sardarshahr	40,253	2,156	38,097
7.	Ratangarh	36,907	17	36,890
8.	Dungargarh	40,767	11	40,756
9.	Rajgarh....	2,14,871	5,970	2,08,901
10.	Churu	60,553	1,391	59,162
11.	Reni	35,385	66	35,319
12.	Bhadra	1,60,438	1,553	1,58,885
13.	Nohar	55,110	1,283	53,827
14.	Suratgarh	68,155	515	67,640
15.	Hanumangarh	1,97,522	19,176	1,78,346
16.	Anupgarh (<i>Barani</i>)	2,473	2,473
Total		10,26,177	33,317	9,92,860

Rabi crops in some Tehsils.

37. In the Tehsils of Bhadra, Nohar, Hanumangarh, Suratgarh and Anupgarh, Rabi crops are sown whenever there is timely rainfall. This year, too, Rabi crops were sown at some places in the Tehsils of Sujangarh and Rajgarh by well irrigation and a good many wells were used to the best advantage by the cultivators. Besides, in consequence of the Development Scheme adopted in the Magra District, water is stored in the Gangasarowar Bund from which not only *sailab* cultivation is done in the bed of the Bund, but irrigation is also carried out by means of a canal below the Bund which has proved successful beyond doubt. In the *Famine* year 1939, a little water came in the Bund with the result that some *sailab* cultivation could be done. There was, however, rainfall between January and March 1940, ranging from 20 to 305 cents, which helped considerably in the maturing of the crops.

Extent of Rabi cultivation in Khalsa villages.

38. The figures of Rabi crops, *i.e.*, wheat, barley, gram, *Sarson* and *Taramira*, sown and matured in the Khalsa villages are as follows :—

Serial No.	Name of Tehsil.	Area cultivated (Bighas.)	Area matured (Bighas.)	Area failed (Bighas.)
1.	Magra	637	466	171
2.	Sujangarh	145	145
3.	Rajgarh	164	164
4.	Bhadra	7,667	400	7,267
5.	Nohar	5,168	250	4,918
6.	Hanumangarh	3,18,329	1,93,869	1,24,460
7.	Suratgarh	32,411	5,522	26,889
8.	Anupgarh (<i>Barani</i>)	550	101	449
Total		3,65,071	2,00,917	1,64,154

Figures of alienated villages not available.

39. It is not possible to give the figures in respect of alienated villages for want of records as no proper survey has so far been carried out there.

Prices of food grains.

40. The following tables give the monthly prices of food grains and *Guwar* per Rupee from September 1938 to July 1939 and from August 1939 to July 1940:—

Month				Wheat		Bajri		Moth		Gram		Barley		Guwar	
				Sr.	Ch	Sr.	Ch	Sr.	Ch	Sr.	Ch	Sr.	Ch	Ch.	
September 1938	{ From	12	14	9	0	10	0	12	0	17	0	15	0
		{ To	16	0	14	0	14	0	14	8	20	8	22	0
October	"	{ From	12	8	8	0	10	0	11	8	13	0	14	8
		{ To	15	8	14	0	12	8	15	0	21	0	22	0
November	"	{ From	12	8	9	8	7	0	11	12	16	0	14	0
		{ To	15	8	14	0	12	0	14	8	19	0	21	0
December	"	{ From	11	0	10	0	7	0	10	0	14	0	13	8
		{ To	13	0	12	8	12	0	13	8	19	0	17	0
January 1939	{ From	11	3	10	0	8	0	10	0	13	0	14	0
		{ To	15	0	13	8	12	0	13	0	18	0	18	0
February	"	{ From	11	8	9	12	9	0	10	0	14	0	13	8
		{ To	14	8	13	4	12	8	13	0	20	0	17	8
March	"	{ From	11	12	10	8	10	0	10	8	14	0	13	0
		{ To	15	8	13	4	13	0	13	0	23	0	17	0
April	"	{ From	12	0	11	4	10	0	10	10	14	0	13	0
		{ To	15	0	12	8	13	0	13	0	23	0	16	4
May	"	{ From	11	12	10	12	8	0	10	12	15	0	11	14
		{ To	14	8	13	12	12	0	13	4	23	0	14	4
June	"	{ From	11	12	10	0	7	0	10	11	15	0	11	14
		{ To	15	8	12	8	11	8	13	8	21	0	14	12
July	"	{ From	12	0	10	4	6	8	11	0	15	0	11	12
		{ To	14	8	12	8	11	4	13	4	20	0	15	0
<hr/>															
August 1939	{ From	11	8	9	15	8	8	10	10	14	8	10	8
		{ To	14	8	12	0	10	8	13	0	19	0	14	0
September,,	{ From	10	8	9	0	7	0	10	0	13	0	9	12
		{ To	12	12	11	4	9	8	11	0	17	0	12	0
October	"	{ From	10	0	9	0	6	8	9	8	12	8	9	6
		{ To	13	0	11	4	8	4	12	0	16	0	12	0
November	"	{ From	10	0	9	0	7	0	8	8	11	8	10	0
		{ To	13	0	10	0	9	0	12	0	15	8	12	0
December	"	{ From	8	0	8	0	6	0	7	14	10	2	9	12
		{ To	10	0	9	4	8	8	9	4	14	0	13	0
January 1940	{ From	8	4	8	6	6	3	8	4	10	0	10	13
		{ To	10	0	10	4	9	0	10	8	14	8	14	0
February	"	{ From	8	7	8	12	6	0	9	0	10	0	11	4
		{ To	11	4	11	0	10	0	11	12	16	0	14	0
March	"	{ From	8	10	8	14	6	0	9	12	10	11	11	6
		{ To	13	0	12	12	11	4	13	0	14	12	16	0
April	"	{ From	8	12	9	2	5	0	9	8	12	0	11	4
		{ To	12	0	10	8	9	0	12	8	18	0	14	0
May	"	{ From	9	7	8	12	6	8	10	0	13	4	11	0
		{ To	14	0	10	8	9	0	14	0	18	4	17	0
June	"	{ From	10	1	8	0	6	0	10	8	13	0	11	0
		{ To	13	0	10	0	9	8	13	4	18	0	15	8
July	"	{ From	10	0	9	0	5	0	10	0	13	0	11	8
		{ To	13	4	13	0	10	0	13	0	16	4	16	0

Canal Colony's part in easy prices of food grains.

41. It will be seen from the above statements that the prices of staple food remained easy which was due to the fact that the Canal Colony had enough stock to supply the needs of the people. The rates in the months of December 1939 and January 1940 went up and, therefore, the Government sanctioned enhanced scale of wages for the labour employed on famine works (*vide* Para 113 *infra*).

CHAPTER III.

ORGANIZATION FOR FAMINE RELIEF.

Severity of Famine and prompt measures to deal with it.

42. The scanty and irregular rainfall during the monsoon of 1939 following in quick succession the year of drought, resulted in famine conditions which were unprecedented in the history of Bikaner and caused even greater distress and calamity than in the Famine of 1899-1900. All possible measures to combat the scourge were taken promptly after careful consideration. His Highness the Maharajah commanded that no money should be spared in saving human life and also in taking whatever measures were practicable for saving the life of cattle and other live-stock.

District Officers called for discussions and consultations.

43. In order, therefore, to elicit information about the actual condition of crops and fodder in the districts, the Nazims and Tehsildars were called to the Capital on the 15th August 1939 and the Revenue Minister held full discussions and consultations with them. On the basis of information thus gathered, he submitted his recommendations to the Government which were closely examined and scrutinized, and detailed orders and instructions to combat the dreadful calamity were issued by them for the guidance of all concerned.

Officers deputed to ascertain condition of crops and fodder.

44. After these orders had been issued there was rainfall ranging from 10 to 250 cents on the 27th and 28th August in different parts of the State. In order to get first hand information about the condition of crops and fodder and the effect of this rainfall, His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to depute the following Officers to tour by motor cars individually in different affected areas :—

1. The Raja of Sandwa,
2. Rao Bahadur Thakur Bhur Singhji,
3. Lt.-Colonel Thakur Jawahar Singh,
4. The Central Famine Officer, and
5. Jamadar Hamir Singh.

Result of inspection tours.

45. The result of their inspection tours was submitted to His Highness the Maharajah and is reproduced on a map*.

*A

His Highness' personal instructions to the Officers.

46. In this connection all the Nazims and Tehsildars were, therefore, again called to the Capital on the 18th September 1939, when His Highness the Maharajah personally instructed the Officers to carry out orders carefully and effectively in regard to the famine relief operations.

Central Famine Office set up under Revenue Minister.

47. The Famine was declared from the 20th August 1939 and the Revenue Commissioner, Sadar, was put incharge of the famine relief operations in addition to his own duties. But very soon it became obvious that the creation of a separate Famine Department was necessary in order to combat scarcity effectively and successfully. A Central Famine Office was, therefore, set up and Kanwar Prem Singh (Revenue Commissioner)

was appointed Central Famine Officer with effect from the 1st September 1939, under the Revenue Minister.

Appointment of Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations.

48. In view of the fact that the Revenue Minister was also the Finance and Public Works Minister, and was, therefore, overburdened with work, His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to appoint the Raja of Sandwa as Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations, with effect from the 13th September 1939.

Accident to Kanwar Prem Singh and subsequent temporary arrangement.

49. In November 1939, when Kanwar Prem Singh met with a motor accident while on an inspection tour to Rampura Famine Relief works, Lt.-Colonel Rao Bahadur Rajvi Gulab Singhji (formerly Inspector-General of Police and then Special Officer in the Household Department) was transferred from the Household Department to relieve him for a period of 2 months and 21 days, i.e., from the 20th November 1939 to the 9th February 1940.

Famine Executive Committee appointed.

50. For the sake of administrative convenience, His Highness the Maharajah was also pleased to appoint a Famine Executive Committee consisting of the following Officers—

- (1) The Revenue Minister—*President* ;
- (2) The Army Minister ;
- (3) The Raja of Sandwa ;
- (4) The Home Minister ; and
- (5) The Central Famine Officer,

with power to co-opt any officer at a particular meeting. In March 1940 the Prime Minister was appointed President of the Executive Committee.

Meetings of the Executive Committee.

51. In all 24 meetings of the Famine Executive Committee were held during the year under report.

General Committee.

52. In addition to the Famine Executive Committee, a General Committee was also formed consisting of the members of the Executive Committee and—

Officers.

1. The Comptroller of the Household ;
2. The Manager, Bikaner State Railway ;
3. The Chief Commissioner, Ganganagar ;
4. The Chief of the Staff ;
5. The Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads ;
6. The Principal Medical Officer ;
7. The Principal Zenana Medical Officer ;
8. The Chief Engineer, Irrigation ;

Chiefs and Nobles.

9. The Rawat of Rawatsar;
10. The Rao of Bhukarka;
11. The Thakur of Rajpura;

Non-officials.

12. Seth Madan Gopal Dammani;
13. Seth Ram Gopal Mohta;
14. Seth Chand Ratan Bagri; and
15. Seth Bhairun Dan Sethia.

Functions of the Committees.

53. The functions of both the Executive and the General Committees are specified in the statement* attached.

*APPENDIX C.

Affected area divided into circles.

54. In order to organize the relief measures in an efficient manner, the affected area was divided into 5 circles as shown in the map* and put in charge of the Officers shown against each of them—

- | | | |
|-----------------------|------|----------------------------------|
| 1. The Magra District | | Rao Bahadur Thakur Bhur Singhji. |
| 2. Sadar Nizamat | | Nazim, Sadar. |
| 3. Sujangarh Nizamat | | „ Sujangarh. |
| 4. Rajgarh Nizamat | | „ Rajgarh. |
| 5. Suratgarh Nizamat | | „ Suratgarh. |

Responsibility of Tehsildars.

55. All the Tehsildars were made responsible within their respective Tehsils for carrying on the work relating to famine relief operations.

Tours by Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations, Central Famine Officer and other high officers of the State.

56. The Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations, and the Central Famine Officer toured in the various camps for 50 and 95 days respectively. Amongst the officers of note who visited the famine camps for inspection of the arrangements of relief were the Prime Minister and Mr. K. M. Panikkar, the Foreign and Political Minister and Minister for Public Health and Education. They found the arrangements progressing satisfactorily and observed that the camps were neat and tidy and that the children and the younger population were happy and cheerful. The Prime Minister visited the following camps during the course of his inspection tours :—

- | | | |
|------------------------|------|--------------------|
| 1. Magra District | | In September 1939. |
| 2. Chhapar-Sandwa road | | „ October 1939. |
| 3. Khasoli (Churu) | | „ November 1939. |
| 4. Rajgarh-Reni Road | | „ December 1939. |

Mr. Panikkar visited the relief works in the Canal Area and also in Suratgarh, when he went there on tour in December 1939.

Car and lorry provided for touring.

57. To provide facilities to these Officers in their tours of inspection to the famine camps unconnected with the railway, a car and a lorry were placed at their disposal.

Camp Officers and establishment.

58. In order to ensure effective and efficient organisation of the camps, Camp Officers with necessary number of *Khazanclis* and *Gumashtas* were appointed to supervise and control the camps.

Details of expenditure incurred on officers and establishment.

*APPENDIX E.

59. A statement* showing the expenditure incurred on officers and establishment of the Central Famine Office, Public Works, Irrigation and Railway Departments employed on famine duty at the different works is appended.

Military Officers and men utilised for supervision and management of relief works.

APPENDIX F.

60. The experiment of utilizing an efficient and well disciplined military contingent for duties connected with Famine Relief Works was carried out in Bikaner for the first time during the Famine of 1899-1900 and was found to be very useful. During this Famine, too, a large number of officers and men from the State Army were utilised on the relief works for supervision and management. This system was as completely successful and satisfactory in this Famine as in the Famine of 1899-1900, and effected a considerable saving to the State. A reward equivalent to one month's salary was given to each of these officers and men for the good work done by them. The expenditure involved in this connection amounted to Rs. 844. A list* giving the number and the names of the officers and men of the State Troops so employed is appended.

CHAPTER IV.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Orders and Notification for taking adequate relief measures.

61. After examining the agricultural situation caused by the failure of monsoon, adequate measures to give relief to the agriculturists were considered and decided upon. To give effect to those conclusions, a detailed Circular Order* was issued on the 26th August 1939 for the guidance of all concerned and directing the Tehsildars to give wide publicity to the measures adopted by the Government to enable the people, in search of employment, to join the nearest test or relief works. A Notification* No. 63, dated the 3rd November 1939, was also issued by the Prime Minister mentioning the measures of relief sanctioned by the Government, which are summarised below:—

*APPENDIX G.

*APPENDIX H.

- (1) Remission of Land Revenue from 40% to 100% and suspension upto 20%.
- (2) Remission of *Bhunga*.
- (3) Suspension of recovery of arrears of Land Revenue for the next two years.
- (4) Allotment of land for temporary cultivation in the irrigated areas free of charge to agriculturists of *Barani* areas.
- (5) Remission of 50 per cent. in Land Revenue and water rates and cesses to the *Zamindars* in the Canal Area who undertook, after the 20th August 1939, to sow fodder crops for supply to the *Barani* areas.
- (6) Remissions and suspensions to the Chiefs and Nobles.
- (7) Providing employment to famine stricken people by opening relief works.
- (8) Free carriage of labour on the Bikaner State Railway to join relief works.
- (9) Grant of gratuitous relief to the aged, infirm, *Pardahnashin* women, and dependants of labourers.
- (10) Opening of fodder depots at different places to arrange its supply to the public at easy prices.
- (11) Reduction in freight chargeable by the Bikaner State Railway on grass and fodder and on the transport of cattle.
- (12) Obtaining concession rates over other Railways for transport of grass, fodder and cattle.
- (13) Suspension of litigation and civil decrees against agriculturists in the non-irrigated portion, and against the Chiefs and Nobles and other Jagir-holders of the State.

Scale of remissions and suspensions in land revenue.

62. The following scale of remissions and suspensions in Land Revenue was sanctioned in Khalsa villages in the non-irrigated portions of the State:—

	Remission.	Suspension.
(1) In villages where crops matured between 30 and 50%	40%	20%
(2) In villages where crops matured between 10 and 30%	60%	20%
(3) In villages where there was no crop or where crops matured upto 10%	100%

Remission of Bhunga.

63. *Bhunga* was practically remitted cent per cent in all the Tehsils and its remission amounted to Rs. 48,777.

Statement of remissions and suspensions.

APPENDIX I. 64. A statement* showing the remissions and suspensions in Land Revenue allowed in each Tehsil is appended. The remissions amounted to Rs. 6,52,049 and the suspensions to Rs. 17,621 or a total of Rs. 6,69,670.

Recovery of Land Revenue deferred for two years.

65. In the preceding year, *i.e.* 1938-39, when Land Revenue and *Bhunga* remissions and suspensions were sanctioned, it was ordered that the amount suspended would be recovered in two annual instalments in the following years; but the year under report having again turned out one of scarcity, the recoveries were deferred till such time as the people were in a position to pay, and in any case for another two years. It was also ordered that the present year would not be counted towards default in payment of Land Revenue for purposes of cancellation of *Khatedari* holdings.

Reservation of land in Canal Area for temporary cultivation.

66. Orders were issued on the 12th August 1939 to all the Tehsildars to make it widely known in their respective Tehsils that sufficient land, on the perennial and non-perennial canals of the Gang Canal system, had been reserved for being given on temporary cultivation to all the agriculturists coming from the non-irrigated areas. It was, at the same time, also announced that such cultivators would not be charged any Land Revenue, water and crop rates in respect of the lands they would cultivate and further, that *Taccavi* would be granted to them for purchasing seed, and that in case they sowed fodder crops, the Government would be prepared to purchase all their produce.

Area allotted on temporary cultivation.

67. The following table gives the area in *Bighas* allotted on temporary cultivation in the Canal Tehsils and the amount remitted by the Government: —

Serial No.	Name of Tehsil	Area	Amount of Land Revenue, water and crop rates remitted
1	Ganganagar	1,728	4,082 3 0
2	Karanpur	2,473	5,902 4 0
3	Raisinghnagar	5,080	16,125 3 3
4	Padampur	14,517	16,927 2 9
5	Anupgarh (canal)	11,234	27,967 12 0
	Total	35,032	71,004 9 0

Grain shops not opened.

68. It may be stated here that no necessity was felt to open grain shops as the Sahukars at several places applied to the Famine Department for permission to import grain at reduced rates of railway freight from the Canal Area for sale at cost price to the poor. This was sanctioned and the quantity imported for this purpose approximated to 23,397 maunds. The deficit in the earnings by the Railway due to concession rates amounted to Rs. 3,624.

CHAPTER V.

REMISSIONS AND SUSPENSIONS BY, AND TO, THE CHIEFS AND NOBLES.

Chiefs and Nobles decided to make recoveries in Jagirs on lines of Khalsa areas.

69. The Government noted with satisfaction that the Chiefs and Nobles had realised the need, in the prevalent conditions, of affording relief to His Highness' subjects residing in Jagirs, and that they had spontaneously offered to follow the example of their Sovereign and had decided to make recoveries in their Jagir villages on the same lines as were adopted in Khalsa areas.

Reliefs granted to Chiefs and Nobles and other Jagir-holders.

70. In appreciation of this laudable step decided upon by the Chiefs and Nobles, His Highness the Maharajah was graciously pleased to command that the Chiefs and Nobles, in their turn, be granted the following reliefs:—

- (1) Remission of 25 percent in the tribute payable, by the Chiefs and Nobles and other Jagir-holders.
- (2) Recovery of the amount of unremitted *Rakam Rek* in three equal instalments free of interest commencing from the agricultural year 1940-41.
- (3) Suspension of the recovery of arrears of Tribute in the year 1939-40.
- (4) Remission, for the period of suspension, of interest due on arrears of Tribute.
- (5) A year's grace in the payment of *Peshkashi* due in the year 1939-40.
- (6) Remission of interest, for the next year, on loans repayable to the Government.

Liability borne by Government.

71. The liability borne by the Government on account of these remissions amounted to Rs. 98,401 as given below:—

1. Remission in the Tribute	Rs.	71,341	APPENDIX J.
2. Remission, for the period of suspension, of interest due on arrears of Tribute	„	27,060	
Total	„	98,401	

CHAPTER VI.

RELIEF WORKS.

Starting of test works.

72. In consultation with the Public Works Department, a programme of test works was drawn up and they were started from the 20th August 1939. Concentration camps were opened at suitable centres in the various Tehsils under the charge of the respective Tehsildars, and the Heads of Departments, viz., the Chief Commissioner, Ganganagar, the Inspector-General of Customs and Excise, the Inspector-General of Police and the Revenue Commissioner, Sadar, were asked to issue orders to all the officials of their Departments to advise and direct the people, in search of employment, to join the nearest test works from among the following places:—

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. Nal. | 2. Gajner. |
| 3. Sujangarh. | 4. Khasoli. |
| 5. Rajgarh. | 6. Dhanoti Chhoti. |
| 7. Sahwa. | 8. Jogiwala. |
| 9. Nuan. | 10. Gogameri. |
| 11. Phephana. | 12. Suratgarh. |

Demand for starting of relief works.

73. It was found that the number of labour in these camps, unlike the previous year, had risen within six weeks from 550 to 4883, which showed that a keen demand existed for the starting of relief works.

Relief works programme.

74. In the light of experience gained during the previous year of Famine, a comprehensive programme of relief works was promptly prepared in consultation with the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads, the Chief Engineer, Irrigation, the Manager, Bikaner State Railway, and the District Officers. The works consisted of—

- (1) Construction of metalled and fair-weather roads.
- (2) Construction of Bunds for *sailab* cultivation.
- (3) Silt clearance and excavation of tanks.
- (4) Repairs to wells.
- (5) Extension to, and improvement of, channels and feeders of tanks.
- (6) Construction of Aerodromes.
- (7) Masonry works.
- (8) Widening and strengthening of banks along distributary channels on the Gang Canal System.
- (9) Railway works.

Programme mainly devoted to earth work.

75. Last year's experience had shown that masonry works did not offer sufficient scope for employment to the unskilled village people driven out from their usual occupations by the repeated failure of the rains. The current year's programme was, therefore, mainly devoted to earthwork to which the village people were already accustomed, and to such works as were of lasting benefit and utility to the people, e.g., construction of new metalled roads, silt clearance of tanks, enlargement of tanks and extension and widening of the feeder channels.

Surveys and estimates of relief works prepared.

76. The surveys and estimates of the works were prepared by the Engineering Department by the third week of September to facilitate their starting in the first week of October.

Programme of relief works.

77. The extensive programme of relief works was approved of by His Highness the Maharajah. The Programme* of the relief works, costing Rs. 17,87,609 sanctioned for this year, is attached. *APPENDIX-K.

Places of relief works.

78. The relief works were started early in October 1939 at the following places:—

Magra District.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| 1. Gajner. | 7. Samorki. |
| 2. Durbari. | 8. Guda. |
| 3. Kodamdesar. | 9. Madh. |
| 4. Khari. | 10. Chani. |
| 5. Gangasarowar. | 11. Golri. |
| 6. Dea. | |

Sadar Nizamat.

- | | |
|------------------|----------------|
| 12. Bikaner. | 22. Saniwala. |
| 13. Lunkaransar. | 23. Udsar. |
| 14. Nokha Mandi. | 24. Bagsau. |
| 15. Madia. | 25. Dudawas. |
| 16. Somalsar. | 26. Jasrasar. |
| 17. Ankhisar. | 27. Katar. |
| 18. Mukam. | 28. Tiandesar. |
| 19. Himmatsar. | 29. Saru. |
| 20. Kakra. | 30. Inyara. |
| 21. Kurjri. | 31. Soniasar. |

Sujangarh Nizamat.

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 32. Parewra. | 40. Gulerian. |
| 33. Bambu. | 41. Sujangarh. |
| 34. Sandwa. | 42. Dulian. |
| 35. Dhigaria. | 43. Dan. |
| 36. Bidasar. | 44. Parbatar. |
| 37. Dariba. | 45. Salasar. |
| 38. Chadwas. | 46. Sardarshahr. |
| 39. Chhapar. | |

Rajgarh Nizamat.

- | | |
|---------------|---------------------------|
| 47. Churu. | 58. Reni (now Taranagar). |
| 48. Rajgarh. | 59. Gagor. |
| 49. Sadulpur. | 60. Lambor Chhoti. |
| 50. Nangli. | 61. Kheri. |
| 51. Dhani. | 62. Lambor Badi. |
| 52. Manpura. | 63. Berasar. |
| 53. Dadrewa. | 64. Kanasi. |
| 54. Mithri. | 65. Kalri. |
| 55. Dholia. | 66. Sankhu. |
| 56. Sewa. | 67. Samarpura. |
| 57. Jigsana. | |

Suratgarh Nizamat.

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 68. Rajiasar. | 72. Rangmahal. |
| 69. Suratgarh. | 73. Badopal. |
| 70. Sardargarh. | 74. Hanumangarh. |
| 71. Rampura. | 75. Bolanwali. |

Canal Area.

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| 76. Ganganagar. | 83. Raisinghnagar. |
| 77. Netawali. | 84. Padampur. |
| 78. Chunawad. | 85. Faqirwali. |
| 79. Kesrisinghpur. | 86. Dabla. |
| 80. Dalpatsinghpur. | 87. Jetsar. |
| 81. Karpur. | 88. Ramsinghpur. |
| 82. Gajsinghpur. | 89. Anupgarh. |

Relief works spread over the whole State.

79. It will be seen from the above that relief works were spread over throughout the State and some of them, particularly road-making and widening and strengthening of banks along the distributing channels of the Gang Canal, were such that the labour camps had to be moved from place to place with the progress of the works.

People joined nearest works.

80. People in search of relief from some parts of Tehsils Sadar, Lun-karnsar and Surpura joined works in the Magra District, people of Tehsils Surpura, Dungargarh, Sujargarh, Ratangarh and of some villages of Sardar-shahr joined road works from Nokha Mandi to Chhapar and Chhapar to Salasar in addition to other works in these places. People from Tehsils Churu, Rajgarh and adjoining villages of Tehsils Reni (now Taranagar), Nohar and Bhadra joined road works from Reni (now Taranagar) to Rajgarh and Rajgarh to Budhawas. Amongst others, people of Tehsils Reni (now Taranagar), Nohar, Bhadra, Hanumangarh, Suratgarh, Anupgarh and Lunkaransar preferred to join relief works in the Canal Area.

Maximum number of persons in a camp.

81. For efficient administration of the camps, the number of labourers was not allowed to exceed 5000 persons in each.

ROADS - METALLED AND FAIR-WEATHER.

Improvement of communications by road.

82. Although the Bikaner State Railway provides excellent connection with the larger towns, there is still need for improving the means of communication with the large number of smaller towns and villages in the State. This was kept in view when the programme of the relief works was framed. It was, therefore, decided to utilize the present opportunity, when labour in very large number was forthcoming, to construct two metalled roads and their alignments were drawn up with the primary object of linking up large and important villages and of their serving as feeders to the Railway. The other great advantage of this road construction project was that it brought work at the very doors of the villagers instead of requiring them to go long distances in search of work.

Nokha-Chhapar Road.

83. One of these roads runs from Nokha Mandi to Chhapar (from where an existing metalled road, three miles long, joins the railway station Tal Chhapar), a distance of about 70 miles. This road passes through important villages such as Mukam (where a large fair is held every year), Himmatsar, Kakra, Jasrasar, Sandwa, Bidasar and Chadwas. The cost of Nokha-Sandwa Road was estimated at Rs. 3,42,033 and of Sandwa-Chhapar Road at Rs. 1,52,419 against which Rs. 2,62,724 and Rs. 2,00,852 respectively were expended during the period of Famine. The unfinished portion of this road between Nokha Mandi and Sandwa was completed and opened to traffic during the year 1940-41, at a cost of Rs. 99,158.

Reni-Rajgarh Road.

84. The second road taken in hand and completed runs from Reni (now Taranagar) to Rajgarh (Sadulpur Railway Station), a distance of 21·2 miles, at a cost of Rs. 1,65,737 against an estimate of Rs. 1,37,500. The town of Reni (now Taranagar) with a population of 6335 was the Head-quarters of a Nizamat some time ago, but it is unconnected with railway. The question, however, of providing communication was under consideration for some time past and this opportunity was, therefore, availed of by the construction of a *pucca* road.

Two more roads taken in hand to provide work for the labour.

85. In the month of January 1940, it became obvious that these two roads, *i.e.*, Nokha Mandi to Tal Chhapar and Rajgarh to Reni (now Taranagar) were not sufficient to provide work to the labour then employed for the whole of the period prior to the break of monsoon. It was, therefore, decided to take up the construction of two more roads, *viz.*—

- (1) from Rajgarh to Budhawas, a length of 24 miles, and
- (2) from Chhapar to Salasar via Sujangarh, a distance of 23½ miles.

Rajgarh-Budhawas Road.

86. The Rajgarh-Budhawas road runs via Sankhu and passes through a productive area in the original bed of Katli Nadi. Since the water level is only some 100 to 150 feet below ground level there are great possibilities of developing well irrigation in this area. This road will assist greatly in the development in this direction, and will also serve as a useful offshoot from the Canal Colony over the State border into the Sheikhawati area of the Jaipur State. The estimated cost of this road was Rs. 1,81,080 of which work to the value of Rs. 93,196 was completed during the period of Famine.

Chhapar-Salasar Road.

87. The Chhapar-Salasar Road is an important link between these two important places. Salasar is the seat of an old temple of Sri Hanumanji and a big fair is held there twice a year. This road was estimated at Rs. 1,15,500 and completed at a cost of Rs. 1,53,714.

Motor road into Hanumangarh Fort.

88. In February 1940, to provide employment to labour at Hanumangarh, the work of construction of a motor road into the Fort at Hanumangarh was taken in hand and completed at a cost of Rs. 4,424.

Diagram of roads.

89. A diagram* of the following roads is attached :—

1. Nokha-Sandwa,
2. Sandwa-Chhapar,
3. Chhapar-Salasar,
4. Reni-Rajgarh, and
5. Rajgarh-Budhawas.

*APPENDIX L.

Other metalled and fair-weather roads.

90. The other metalled and fair-weather roads which were constructed

and completed during the period of scarcity are as follows :—

In the Capital.

	Cost.
1. Approach Road to Basant Behar	Rs. 3,983
2. Improving the First Circle near Willingdon Technical Institute	„ 2,225
3. Approach Road to Sardars' Avenue behind Willingdon Technical Institute	„ 1,245
4. Realignment of Processional Road from North-West corner of Sursagar Tank to second culvert	„ 6,706
5. Surface renewal and carpeting of certain roads in Ganga Niwas Public Park due to realignment of road curves.	„ 2,248
6. Asphaltting Road in the compound of Raj Bilas	„ 2,913
7. General maintenance and renewal of roads in the Capital.	„ 13,314

In the Magra District.

8. Repairs and renewal of <i>pucca</i> and fair-weather roads in the Magra District	„ 36,452
Total	„ 69,086

Construction of roads on contract system.

91. In the beginning, the construction of roads was proposed to be carried out under Departmental supervision (Amani) and accordingly the construction of Nokha-Sandwa, Sandwa-Chhapar and Rajgarh-Reni Roads, was started under the direct supervision of the Famine Department. But the Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads, with a view to make the works more advantageous and beneficial to the labourers, proposed to start some of the works on the contract system. Consequently, all the roads, except Sandwa-Chhapar Road, were given on contract. The Camp Officers, however, were kept on such roads to see that undue advantage was not taken by the contractors of the labour, to look to the comforts of the labourers, to maintain discipline and order in the camps and to keep muster rolls of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.

IRRIGATION WORKS AND CONSTRUCTION OF BUNDS FOR SAILAB CULTIVATION IN THE MAGRA DISTRICT.

Strengthening existing Bunds and making new ones in Magra District.

92. Schemes of irrigation not only provide work for the labour but they are a source of lasting benefit to the surrounding country by encouraging settlement of colonies. Famine labour was employed in strengthening existing Bunds and making new ones to provide for *sailab* cultivation in the Magra District. Portions of Gangasarowar Bund were strengthened and in some places raised by 2', thus enlarging its capacity to hold more water for irrigation purposes.

Bunds constructed for sailab cultivation.

93. The Bunds which were constructed to hold water for *sailab* cultivation and completed are as below :—

1. Sankhlan Bund No. 1 below Madh.
2. Bund No. 2 below Sankhlan.
3. „ „ 4 below Sankhlan.
4. Dhadhar Bund.
5. Sialiya Bund.
6. Khudi Bund.

DEEPENING OF TANKS AND REPAIRS TO WELLS.

Important tanks deepened and silt cleared and wells repaired.

94. The deepening and silt clearance of a large number of important tanks in the State mentioned below was taken in hand and completed during the year :—

Magra District.

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. Gajner Lake. | 5. Gangapura. |
| 2. Chaundasagar. | 6. Golri. |
| 3. Sukhsagar. | 7. Channi. |
| 4. Khari. | |

Sujargarh Nizamat.

- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 8. Natholao. | 9. Mandeta. |
|--------------|-------------|

Rajgarh Nizamat.

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 10. Khasoli. | 14. Phephana. |
| 11. Dhanoti Ohhoti. | 15. Jogiwalla. |
| 12. Sahwa. | 16. N u a n . |
| 13. Gogameri. | |

Suratgarh Nizamat.

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 17. Suratgarh. | 21. Sardargarh. |
| 18. Rampura. | 22. Hanumangarh. |
| 19. Rangmahal. | 23. Bolanwali. |
| 20. Badopal. | |

Canal Area.

24. Kararwali.

Repairs to wells (Suratgarh Nizamat.)

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 25. Karnisar. | 27. Kolha. |
| 26. Sangar. | |

EXTENSION TO, AND IMPROVEMENT OF, CHANNELS AND FEEDERS.

Channels and feeders extended and improved.

95. The extension to, and improvement of, the following channels and feeders were completed during the year :—

1. Sundergiri channel.
2. Extension and widening of Chani channel.
3. Toofan channel.
4. Extension and widening of Khari channel.
5. Feeder for Khari tank.
6. Bhalala channel.
7. North-west feeder.
8. Cutting to carry away escape water from Gangasarowar Bund.
9. Extension and widening of Samorki channel.
10. New feeder for Samorki joining Bhaleri.
11. Dea Unao channel.

Sursagar Tank Escape Channel.

96. Besides the ordinary sand clearing and deepening of drains, the most important work of this type completed was the construction of the Sursagar Tank Escape Channel in the Capital. Escapes are of as much importance to a tank as the feeders, as without an escape the surrounding area of a tank, in times of heavy rainfall, is liable to be flooded, causing considerable damage to life and property.

AERODROMES.

Construction of aerodrome and emergency landing grounds.

97. Construction of a new aerodrome was completed in the Capital near Devi Kund as the existing one had become unsuitable for the landing of large aircrafts and was also being used as a general Parade-ground. Besides this, emergency landing grounds were constructed at Suratgarh and Parihara. These will prove of particular value to aeroplanes flying between the Capital and Lahore and Delhi respectively.

MASONRY WORKS.

Masonry works in the Capital.

98. In the Capital, however, labour was also kept employed by the continuance of the works which had remained unfinished during the preceding Famine year, and certain new works were also started. The new works consisted of the construction of a Montessori School and Basant Behar at a cost of Rs. 35,414 and Rs. 1,84,907 respectively.

CANAL WORKS.

Strengthening of banks on distributaries on the Gang Canal System.

99. In the Canal Area, the works included widening and strengthening of the banks along the distributing channels on the Gang Canal System. They were carried out under the direct supervision of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation. These works were necessary to prevent breaches in the canal and thus to save wastage of a lot of water, as otherwise their revenue earning capacity is greatly impaired.

RAILWAY WORKS.

Widening of cuttings, lifting of tracks and collecting of Kankar.

100. The Railway Department, too, took the opportunity of employing famine labour on widening the cuttings encroaching dangerously on the line, lifting the track on certain sections to save damage to formation and prevent *kalar* causing heavy corrosion on the permanent way, and digging *Kankar* to provide a reserve of ballast for future works. Utilization of famine labour on these works has been a benefit both to the railway and the famine stricken people, as otherwise costly renewals would have been necessitated.

Details of expenditure on relief works.

101. The statement attached shows the details of expenditure incurred on relief works undertaken and completed during the period under report. The total cost amounted to Rs. 14,30,193.

PRIVY PURSE WORKS.

Works paid for from Privy Purse.

102. His Highness the Maharajah was also pleased to sanction, from the Privy Purse, the construction of several works in order to afford the maximum of relief to the affected people. The total amount spent from the Privy Purse is Rs. 1,93,302 on the following works, as given in the *state-
ment appended—

Capital.

1. Construction of Basant Behar.
2. Construction of a swimming pool for Walter Nobles' High School.

Magra District.

3. Excavation of Suthardi Tank.
4. Repairs to fair-weather Shikar roads.
5. Levelling *Shikarkhana* Field for Cheetal.
6. Levelling ground opposite Satyanarainji's temple at Gajner.

Suratgarh Nizamat.

7. Maintenance of fair-weather roads.

MUNICIPAL WORKS.

Construction of roads at Sardarshahr and Churu.

103. In order to provide employment to the famine labour, the Municipal Boards of Sardarshahr and Churu constructed metalled roads within their areas at a cost of Rs. 14,500 and Rs. 5,032, respectively. The Municipal Board of Nohar carried out the excavation of local Ginani at a cost of Rs. 1105.

Works paid for from Public Utility Fund.

104. In addition to the works carried out through the Public Works, Famine, Irrigation and Railway Departments, of which mention has already been made, works such as, silt clearance of tanks, repairs to wells, etc., were also carried out under the supervision of the Tehsildars in the following Tehsils, chargeable to the Public Utility Fund:—

Tehsil.		Amount.
		Rs.
1. Lunkaransar	817
2. Dungargarh	1,606
3. Sujargarh	868
4. Rajgarh	514
5. Nohar	1,000
6. Hanumangarh	1,332
7. Suratgarh	2,143
Total		8,280

Number of units employed on relief works.

105. The following statement shows the number of men-day-units, employed on different works, from the commencement of the Famine, i.e., from the 20th August 1939 to July 1940 :—

Serial No.	Month	Men	Women	Children	Total
1	August (20th to 31st) 1939	5,551	3,904	1,715	11,170
2	September 1939	44,292	31,254	20,958	96,504
3	October ,,	1,16,476	97,228	74,980	2,88,684
4	November ,,	2,19,067	1,67,500	1,20,264	5,06,831
5	December ,,	3,22,252	2,35,109	1,62,785	7,20,146
6	January 1940	4,28,490	3,12,630	2,13,630	9,54,750
7	February ,,	3,71,031	2,46,939	1,38,752	7,56,722
8	March ,,	3,54,751	2,39,670	1,44,100	7,38,521
9	April ,,	2,79,608	1,82,854	1,11,699	5,74,161
10	May ,,	3,44,064	2,17,721	1,30,116	6,91,901
11	June ,,	1,07,590	62,251	32,788	2,02,629
12	July ,,	46,382	20,503	10,080	76,965
	Total	26,39,554	18,17,563	11,61,867	56,18,984
	Average per month	2,19,963	1,51,463	96,822	4,68,248
	Average per week	54,991	37,866	24,205	1,17,062
	Average per day	7,332	5,049	3,227	15,608

Harvesting of Rabi crops preferred by labourers in Canal Area.

106. It will be seen from the above statement that an average number of 15,608 units per day, the peak being 31,825, were employed on different works. The number of labourers began to fall in the month of February as most of the labourers in the Canal Area preferred to work in the harvesting of the Rabi crops, where they got attractive wages. Besides, their children could collect grain during the cutting of the crops and thus they could save enough to meet their future requirements. It was later on found, as mentioned in para 235 *infra*, that those persons who had worked in the fields and were able to save some money did not ask for *Taccavi* to the same extent as they did when lists for grant of *Taccavi* were prepared during their stay in the relief camps.

Philanthropists also provided employment to the labour.

107. In addition to the large number of works started by the State, individual philanthropists also, prompted by their instinctive love for charity and humanitarian work, readily came forward to do their mite in providing employment to labour in the excavation of tanks and construction of, and repairs to, wells, etc., in different villages. The total amount spent by them, as could be ascertained, comes to Rs. 95,252. The enclosed statement* gives details of such persons and the approximate amount spent by each. *APPENDIX O.

CHAPTER VII.

WAGES.

Payments in kind in 1899-1900 Famine.

108. In the Great Famine of 1899-1900, payments were made in kind on the scale mentioned below :—

			WORKERS.		DEPENDANTS.	
Class			Diggers	Carriers		
Men	14 Chh.	13 Chh.	9½ Chh.	
Women	12 „	8½ „	
Children—						
13 to 16 years	10 „	8½ „	
8 to 12 years	7 „	6 „	
2 to 7 years	7 „	3½ „	

Payments made in cash.

109. Conditions at the time of that famine were very different from what they are today. The difficulty of transport in those days rendered it essential that all payments were made in kind. That handicap being now no more in existence, and the facilities of transport being quite adequate, it was decided that all payments should be made in cash. To afford facilities to the labourers, grain shops were opened at each relief work by the contractors who were appointed by the Famine Department. The prices of food stuffs at these grain shops were fixed and controlled by the Government. The statement* appended gives the maximum and minimum rates of flour, *dal*, chillies, salt, onion, tobacco, *gur*, *ghee* and oil fixed for each big camp.

*APPENDIX P.

Scale of rations in 1899-1900.

110. Considering the scale of rations supplied in 1899-1900 at the market rate of wheat prevailing at the time, the rate of wages comes to Rs. 2-8-0 per month or 0-1-4 per day for each person.

Scale of wages.

111. During this Famine, working on the lines of para 38 of the "Revised Famine Code for Native States" for 1907, the labour was divided into the following classes on the basis of the rates of wages shown against each :—

A. Special gangs (Road rammers)	...	3 annas per day.
B. Men (ordinary labourers)	...	2½ „ „
C. Women (ordinary labourers)	...	2 „ „
D. Males between 13 and 18 years of age	...	2 „ „
E. Females between 13 and 18 years of age	...	1½ „ „
F. Children below 13 years	...	1½ „ „

Mates' wages.

112. The scale of wages of mates varied from Rs. 6 to Rs. 22 p.m. as below :—

1. The Magra District	...	Rs. 6 0 0 p.m.
2. The Road works	...	„ 13 0 0 „
3. The Canal Area	...	„ 15 0 0 „
4. The Railway works	...	„ 15 to 22 „

Increase in scale of wages due to sudden rise in prices of food stuffs.

113. Owing to the sudden and abnormal rise in the prices of food stuffs in the month of December 1939, consequent upon the declaration of war against Germany, His Highness the Maharajah, during his inspection of the famine camp at Chhapar, was pleased to command that the scale of wages of the labourers be suitably raised. This was done and the following wages were fixed:—

A. Special gangs (Road rammers)	5 annas per day.
B. Men (ordinary labourers)	3 „ „
C. Women (ordinary labourers)	2½ „ „
D. Males between 13 and 18 years of age	2½ „ „
E. Females between 13 and 18 years of age	2 „ „
F. Children below 13 years	1½ „ „

Introduction of task system in place of Amani.

114. As it was brought to notice that the outturn of work under *Amani* was much below the average outturn of work in normal times, an effort was made to induce people to work on task system. The scheme was gradually introduced as an experiment and was successful. Under this scheme some of the people were able to earn as much as 0-4-0 to 0-8-0 per day on the road works and saved enough to meet their future requirements. The system became so popular that the people insisted on its continuance. The task system was, therefore, maintained till the close of famine. Those persons, however, who owing to physical inability could not earn even the minimum famine wages, were paid daily wages according to the sanctioned scale.

System of payment of wages.

115. In the beginning, wages were paid weekly and every single individual employed on the famine relief works was required to put his thumb impression in token of having received the payment. This system of payment was found to be inconvenient and cumbersome and caused delay in disbursement especially in big camps. His Highness the Maharajah was, therefore, pleased to order, in connection with the inspection of Chani Camp on the 5th October 1939, that on the day of payment, the labourers should be seated in different rows according to gangs, and the Camp Officers and Gumashtas should take their respective portions of Muster-Rolls and make payment at their seat without taking thumb impressions, but the Officers, making payment to each individual, must affix their signatures on each Muster-Roll certifying that the payment was made in their presence. The procedure was adhered to till the closure of the Famine without any complaint having ever been received.

Needs of people taken into consideration in fixing wages.

116. The wages mentioned above were fixed after fully taking into consideration the needs of the people, and were found to be quite adequate and satisfactory. It was noticed that, in spite of hard work, a large number of men, women and children were putting on weight.

Additional facilities to labourers.

117. The labourers were also given additional facilities which, too, had a money value. Some of these are mentioned hereafter.

Free carriage on Railway.

118. The labour coming from different parts of the State to join the relief works was carried free on the Bikaner State Railway. The expenses of their transport were borne by the Government and amounted to Rs. 22,980.

Payment of wages when full task could not be done.

119. Full wages were paid to the labour for days occupied in their classification and on all days when they could not perform their allotted task due to rains or other causes. On their being drafted from one camp to the other, they were paid sanctioned wages for the period which took them to reach destination.

Free accommodation.

120. A sufficient number of huts was constructed with *sirkis* and *tatas* at the rate of one hut for four heads at each camp. The State incurred an expenditure of Rs. 13,890 on construction of huts on Amani works. In case of works given on contract, huts were provided by the contractors. A sketch* of the layout of a Camp is attached consisting of huts, dispensary, segregation huts for contagious and infectious diseases, shops and accommodation for Camp Officer, staff and the stores. According to the Famine Code, it is not necessary to provide accommodation for all the labourers at the expense of the State, but it was decided that all the labourers should be provided with accommodation free of cost.

Relief to parturient women.

121. The women in parturition in the famine camps were granted two seers of flour, half a seer of *gur*, a quarter seer of *ghee* and a quarter seer of *Ajwaen*, in addition to the ordinary daily wages for the period as advised by the Medical Officer incharge of the camp. Such relief was granted at a cost of Rs. 680.

Grant for obsequies.

122. At the time of setting up of camps, while providing for other necessities, cremation and burial grounds were also allotted at a sufficient distance for use in times of emergency. Thorough burning or careful burying was carried out at all camps, fuel and other articles being supplied in the former case at State expense. The total expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 589.

Working hours.

123. The working hours in summer and winter seasons were fixed as follows:—

SUMMER.	
20-8-39	8-00 A.M. to 12-00 NOON.
to 31-10-39	
and 15-3-40	and
to 30-6-40	2-00 P.M. to 6-00 P.M.
WINTER.	
1-11-39	9-00 A.M. to 5-00 P.M.
to 14-3-40	

Recess of two hours on every Sunday and paid holidays on Diwali and Chharendi.

124. In order to maintain the normal health of the labourers recess of two hours for washing and bathing was allowed every Sunday. Besides, full holidays on *Diwali* and *Chharendi* festivals were also granted and wages for these holidays were paid by the State both on the *Amani* and contract works. These amounted to Rs. 17,364.

Clothes prepared.

125. Under the commands of His Highness the Maharajah, a large number of clothes were got prepared for the famine labour.

Preparation of clothes through Principal Zenana Medical Officer.

126. The responsibility of arranging the supply of clothes for the labour through contractors was kindly undertaken by Dr. Mrs. N. Sivakamu, Principal Zenana Medical Officer. She also made a large collection of clothes at the Prince Bijey Singhji Memorial General Women's and Children's Hospital and she organised a Famine Relief Bazar.

Expenditure on clothes.

127. The expenditure on clothes purchased was incurred as below :—

	Rs.
Through Famine Department 11,879
Through Principal Zenana Medical Officer 28,470
Total	<u>40,349</u>

Details of distribution of clothes.

128. A statement* showing the details of clothes distributed gratis in the various famine relief camps is appended. *APPENDIX B

Supply of grinding-stones.

129. A large number of grinding-stones was supplied to each camp to enable the women-folk, if they desired, to grind their own flour to save grinding charges.

Free supply of water.

130. In the State wells are very deep, at some places as deep as 300 feet, and in certain villages water, even if available, is brackish. To such places potable water for the labourers was brought from distant places and the cost, incurred by the State on this account, amounted to Rs. 8,197.

Arrangements for water supply.

131. It may be mentioned here that on the Sandwa-Chhapar Road a rupee had to be paid for 2½ to 16 *pakhals* including carriage charges. At Rampura (Tehsil Suratgarh) where labour was employed on excavating a tank, potable water was not procurable from the neighbouring places. To get over the difficulty, a reservoir was built at Rangmahal Station, about 100 yards away from the tank, and this reservoir was filled with water carried in railway tanks.

Supply of Anwlas.

132. Another difficulty was about the supply of milk and green vegetables to the famine labour. Milk and green vegetables, as is well known,

contain certain vitamins which are necessary to keep up the healthy growth of human body and their want results in diseases like scurvy and night-blindness. Fortunately, there was no such complaint in any of the camps. It was, however, discovered that *Anwala*—an Indian berry—which contains the most potent source of vitamin C, was equal in vitamin content to two oranges. A plentiful supply of *Anwalas* was made in all the camps working on the contract as well as *Amani* system. The expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 413.

Scale of wages on private works.

133. The scale of wages on private works was almost the same as on the State famine works, but the latter had several additional advantages, viz., free accommodation, free carriage by rail, free supply of clothes for winter and summer, free medical aid, free supply of water, grants for delivery and cremation purposes, shops on site, etc.

Additional facilities prompted labourers to join State works.

134. These additional comforts attracted sufficient number of labour to the State famine works, where they felt themselves much better off than on private works so far as their earnings and other comforts were concerned.

Fines and penalties never imposed.

135. No occasion ever arose for imposing fines or penalties on labourers for not turning out the minimum task allotted to them.

CHAPTER VIII.

GRATUITOUS RELIEF.

Scale of gratuitous relief.

136. The Government were fully alive to the inconvenience and difficulties of the labourers in maintaining their dependents, who lived with them in the camps and who, due to invalidity, infirmity or tender age, could not earn their livelihood themselves. Gratuitous relief was, therefore, allowed to such persons at the following scale in the camps:—

			Atta.	Dal.	Spices.
Men	10 Chh.	1 Chh.	1 Pice.
Women	9 „	1 „	1 „
Children—					
5 to 7 years	6 „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
3 to 5 „	4 „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „

Expenditure on gratuitous relief in camps.

137. The expenditure incurred on this account amounted to Rs. 7,762.

Free supply of milk to infants.

138. Arrangements were made for the supply of milk free to infants upto 15 months of age, but due to dearth of milch cows sufficient milk was not forthcoming to be made available at all the famine camps. Nevertheless, as many cows as could be procured were sent to the Magra District and on the Nokha-Sandwa Road for this purpose. The cost of the maintenance of these cows was paid out of the subscriptions raised by Dr. Sivakamu.

Persons and children sent to Infirmary and Orphanage.

139. Old, infirm or invalid persons and helpless orphans, who had no means of subsistence, were sent either to the King-Emperor George V Memorial Infirmary or the Princess Chandkanwarji Orphanage. Those, however, who could neither be sent to these institutions nor could earn their livelihood by joining the relief works, as also the *Pardahnashin* women, who are debarred by custom from appearing in public and earning their livelihood, were given gratuitous relief at Tehsil headquarters or at their villages at the following scale:—

			Atta.	Dal.	Spices.
Men	12 Chh.	1 Chh.	1 Pice.
Women	11 „	1 „	1 „
Children—					
5 to 13 years	8 „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „
3 to 5 „	4 „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „	$\frac{1}{2}$ „

Expenditure on gratuitous relief in Tehsils.

140. This relief was granted to 28,631 units in various Tehsils for the whole period of Famine at a cost of Rs. 2,748.

Spinning facilities provided for Pardahnashin women and others in villages.

141. There were, besides, several classes of people who hesitated to accept charity and at the same time could not leave their homes due to family traditions. To such persons as well as *Pardahnashin* women and other women folk requiring gratuitous relief, wool and cotton were supplied at their villages for spinning. The spun material was then purchased by the State at such prices as would give them a wage of at least two annas a day. To such women, again, who could not spin, gratuitous relief at the above scale was granted.

Expenditure on providing spinning facilities.

142. The loss incurred by the State on account of the difference between the purchase price of raw material and the sale price of spinned wool and cotton amounted to Rs. 767.

Need for opening poor houses removed by the magnitude of relief works and other measures.

143. The magnitude of the relief works started by the State, and other measures adopted for the employment of the people affected by the Famine, left no need for opening any regular poor houses as in the Famine of 1899-1900. There was, however, a number of poor people who made their living by moving from place to place and begging alms.

Distribution of Gur, rice, etc., from Privy Purse.

144. It may be mentioned here that a sum of Rs. 1,513 was spent from the Privy Purse on the distribution of Gur, rice and sweetmeats to famine labour in the Magra District, and the feeding of poor at other places.

Distribution of Khichra.

145. Out of compassion for such persons, Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahib was pleased to arrange daily distribution of *Khichra* (cooked food) at the temple of Sri Jagdishji in the Capital. This was commenced in November 1939 and continued upto August 1940. This involved an expenditure of Rs. 4,510 which was paid by Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahib.

Alms distributed by private individuals.

146. There were, however, some Seths and Sahukars and other well-to-do people who distributed alms to the poor. A sum of Rs. 1,75,431 is reported to have been spent by them on this account. A statement* giving details of the amount spent by each is appended.

*APPENDIX S.

CHAPTER IX.

ALLOWANCES TO RAJVIS.

Allowances to families of Rajvis.

147. Allowances were sanctioned to a few families of Gajsinghot and Anandsinghot Rajvis, as deserved help, to enable them to tide over the period of scarcity. The total allowances on this account amounted to Rs. 7,449.

CHAPTER X.

RELIEF TO ARTISANS.

Opening of weaving and spinning centres.

148. In view of a considerable quantity of wool as well as some cotton being available in the State, it was thought desirable to set up a few weaving and spinning centres to divert people, who knew weaving and spinning, from famine camps to these centres. The object of opening such centres was to give a continuity to the calling of these people who could do better work in this line than on earthwork.

Bikaner Centre.

149. One such spinning and weaving centre was set up at Bikaner in February 1940, and Blankets, *Jharans*, *Jazams*, *Khadis*, and *Rejas* were manufactured under expert supervision and training.

Practical training in weaving and spinning technique.

150. Such people, besides getting employment, received fairly good practical training in the weaving and spinning technique on simple and cheap instruments. Men were paid about six annas a day, women three annas, and children an anna and a half. The number of units employed up to July 1940 on this work comes to 3,127.

Expenditure on, and output of, the Bikaner Centre.

151. In all, Rs. 2,822 were spent on the Bikaner Centre on purchase of instruments and payment of wages. Against this, goods such as blankets *Jharans*, *Reja-thans* worth about Rs. 2,700 were manufactured.

CHAPTER XI.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION.

Gang Canal helpful in preventing emigration.

152. From the information received, it appears that there was not much emigration of people from the State due to famine conditions. Prior to the advent of the Gang Canal, it was customary with a certain section of the population to migrate to Sind and the adjoining districts of Hissar and Ferozepore in search of employment, but now this practice has completely stopped. Even in this year of acute scarcity and failure of rainfall, there was no emigration worth the name. People found sufficient and profitable employment both in the famine relief works and the Canal Area within the State and had no attraction for them abroad.

Instructions to Tehsildars to direct people to various relief camps.

153. The Tehsildars were instructed to keep an eye over the people in distress and to direct them to the various relief works. This measure, which was also widely notified throughout the State, went a long way in preventing emigration.

Immigration from outside prevented.

154. As a considerable area of the State was affected by scarcity, involving a great strain on the organisation in providing for the comforts and the well-being of the people engaged on the relief works spread almost all over the State, it was decided to prevent immigration from outside.

CHAPTER XII.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Adequate arrangements by Medical Department to meet all emergencies.

155. The famine works of the previous year had given very valuable experience on which the medical relief in the labour camps could be organised. Naturally, this year, the famine relief operations had to be of necessity on a much larger scale and for this reason the Medical Department made adequate preparations to meet all emergencies. Much before the actual work was started the necessary staff was recruited and medicines including vaccines were purchased. No serious difficulties were, therefore, experienced in meeting all necessary requirements, although the sudden outbreak of War at that time created not only considerable unsteadiness in the market for medicines, dressings, etc., but a tendency in the manufacturers and dealers to withhold their stock.

Doctors and compounders appointed for big labour camps.

156. At first, it was decided that for a labour camp of less than 1,000 persons only one compounder was to be provided and for one exceeding this number one Sub-Assistant Surgeon and one compounder were to be given. In the former cases as well as in the Canal Area, where the camps were so scattered that the work necessitated their movement frequently, the Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of District Dispensaries and of the Civil Dispensaries in the Canal Area and their compounders were enjoined to furnish medical aid to labour camps situated within the radius of ten miles of their head-quarters. This service was in addition to that of the following doctors and compounders appointed for the bigger labour camps:—

		No. of S. A. Ss.	No. of Compounders.
1. The Magra District	1	2
2. Nokha-Sandwa Raod	1	2
3. Sandwa-Chhapar Road	1	2
4. Chhapar-Salasar Road	1	2
5. Reni-Rajgarh Road	1	2
6. Rajgarh-Budhawas Road	1	2
7. The Canal Area	2	4
		<hr/> 8	<hr/> 16

Compounders incharge of smaller camps.

157. In the following camps, only compounders were detailed under the supervision of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon incharge of the nearest Dispensary:—

1. Rampura	1
2. Rangmahal	1
3. Sardargarh	1
			<hr/> 3

Situation worse than last year.

158. From the medical point of view, the situation was worse than what it was in the previous year – not only because of the much larger number of labour turning up for famine relief works, but also on account of the lowered resistance of most of these individuals, caused by insufficient nourishment lacking calories and vitamins, making them susceptible to diseases.

Hygiene rules enforced.

159. The medical staff was also enjoined to see to the strict enforcement of hygiene rules to safeguard the health of the labourers in the camps, such as—

- (a) careful supervision of food supply ;
- (b) supply of pure water and safeguarding its storage against contamination ;
- (c) proper dumping and disposal of refuse and night-soil ;
- (d) early detection or segregation of infectious diseases ; and
- (e) enforcement of prophylactic measures against common infectious diseases.

Recruitment of medical personnel.

160. As famine camps were established at different places simultaneously, trained personnel was not available in large numbers and hence the doctors and compounders already in the State Medical Service were detailed to the camps. The "Circular issued to all the medical staff, containing detailed instructions for their guidance, is appended. *APPENDIX T.

Inspections by Principal Medical Officer.

161. The Principal Medical Officer personally directed all such medical and sanitary measures in the various camps, inspecting all of them from time to time and issuing further detailed instructions on the spot.

Provisions shop inspected daily.

162. Each doctor and compounder, in close co-operation with the Camp Officer, daily inspected the shop for supplying provisions and whenever it was detected that the material was of an inferior quality, prompt and drastic action was taken. For this reason, the labourers were fully satisfied with the arrangements made.

Cleanliness of water.

163. Water was stored at the camps in drums and was strained through clean linen in order to eliminate not only guinea worm infection, but also to remove coarse impurities. The drums were kept covered and were periodically permanganated.

Cases of dysentery, etc.

164. A few cases of amoebic dysentery occurred but they were promptly treated and cured. It is a matter of gratification that not a single case of typhoid or cholera occurred.

Measures to prevent typhoid and cholera.

165. The strict discipline and good arrangements about water rendered it unnecessary to give mass inoculations against typhoid and cholera for which vaccines had, as a precautionary measure, been stocked in sufficient quantities.

Arrangements for squatting grounds.

166. To each camp a sufficient number of sweepers was attached to work under the supervision of the doctor or compounder and the Camp Officer. In each camp, a special site was allotted for squatting grounds usually situated at a distance of not less than 200 yards from the camp and in the opposite direction of the prevailing wind. Everyone in the camps was strictly ordered to walk out there and, after a few days' reluctant behaviour, the labourers got well used to this method. Near the squatting

grounds, trenches were dug where night soil was carefully trenched at a depth of not less than 3 feet.

Separate huts for suspected cases.

167. Each camp, according to its size, had one or more hospital huts serving as observation and segregation stations. Any new comer or camp inhabitant suspected to be suffering from an infectious disease was kept under close clinical supervision in one of these stations till further measures could be safely decided upon. Furthermore, each camp had at least one quarantine hut where patients known to have suffered from infectious diseases were kept during the incubation period for such time as could ensure their contact with other people safe.

Lower number of patients.

168. The number of patients with measles and chicken-pox in the camps was apparently not higher than in any civil population in ordinary circumstances.

Vaccination.

169. In the State, a fair number of small-pox cases occurs every year with the onset of the cold weather, and, in view of this, general vaccination was strictly enforced on all the labourers a few days after their joining the camps. The total number of vaccinations carried out was 45,339.

Prevalent diseases of mild nature.

170. The only other prevalent diseases during the whole season were those of the respiratory organs, most of which, however, were of a mild nature. Pneumonia was never prevalent in a threatening form and altogether 16 deaths from pneumonia occurred in the Magra and Rajgarh Districts. Some of them, however, were due to complications of measles, etc. 98,748 patients were treated during the period of Famine in the various camps all over the State and 265 deaths occurred, whereas the number of births during this period was 221.

General health of labour.

171. As a result of the careful handling and satisfactory medical and sanitary arrangements and other preventive measures taken in time for the safety and relief of the labour employed on Famine Works, the general health of the labourers in Camps remained good. Fortunately no epidemic or other virulent disease broke out in the Camps and the rate of mortality was below normal.

Free diet supplied to sick labourers.

172. When any labourer fell sick and was unable to go to work, he was admitted to the Camp Dispensary or the nearest Hospital, as the case was, and his diet for the duration of his illness was supplied at the expense of the State. The expenditure on this account amounted to Rs. 2,656.

Expenditure on Medical Relief.

173. The total expenditure incurred on medical relief is given below :—

1. Salary of doctors and compounders	Rs.	4,340
2. Salary of vaccinators	"	180
3. Purchase of medicines	"	6,644
4. Allowances	"	304
5. Diet expenses of sick	"	2,656
6. Contingencies	"	277
			<hr/>
			„ 14,401

CHAPTER XIII.

SUPPLY OF FODDER.

Supply of fodder from Canal Area.

174. The position in regard to grass and fodder was even worse than last year. Almost the entire stock available in the villages had already been consumed and the only hope lay in the Canal Area from where supplies of fodder such as, *Turi*, *Phalgati*, *Karbi* and *Khar*, could be obtained in large quantities.

Fodder Depots

175. In order to ensure ready and regular supply of fodder to the public, fodder depots were opened, in the first instance, at the following places:—

1. Bikaner.	13. Sardarshahr.
2. Gajner.	14. Churu.
3. Kolayat.	15. Hadyal.
4. Nokha Mandi.	16. Rajgarh.
5. Surpura.	17. Bhadra.
6. Lunkaransar.	18. Nohar.
7. Napasar.	19. Tibi.
8. Dungargarh.	20. Hanumangarh.
9. Rajaldesar.	21. Dholipal.
10. Ratangarh.	22. Dabli.
11. Chhapar.	23. Pilibangan.
12. Sujangarh.	24. Suratgarh.

Prohibition of export of fodder and purchases through State agency and contractors.

176. In the beginning, to keep prices within reasonable bounds, the export of fodder from the State was totally prohibited; and to ensure a continuous supply, all fodder for the above depots was purchased from the Canal Area through the State agency. Later on, it was decided that contracts should be given for the supply of all kinds of fodder, as it would be an inducement to the contractors to obtain supplies from foreign territories, *e.g.*, Bahawalpur State and adjoining British Districts. Although the Canal Area could be depended upon to meet the demands, and it did prove of immense help to the State at this critical time, the imports by the contractors from outside were bound to have the advantage of supplementing the stock. Besides, there was the chance of obtaining better rates by auctioning contracts, which proved advantageous both to the State and the public. Accordingly, the above mentioned depots, excepting those at Gajner, Tibi, Dabli, and Pilibangan were given on contract. The contractors, however, were readily forthcoming for other places also and further depots were started at the following places:—

1. Dulmera.	9. Bigga.
2. Jamsar.	10. Depalsar.
3. Nal.	11. Reni (now Taranagar).
4. Palana.	12. Narwasi.
5. Deshnoke.	13. Sidhmukh.
6. Belasar.	14. Anupshahr.
7. Sudsar.	15. Kalana.
8. Benisar.	16. Gogameri.

Places of Fodder Depots shown in a map.

177. The places where depots were opened have been shown in the map attached (Appendix D).

Nigranidars appointed for supervision and selling rates fixed.

178. The contractors executed agreements to supply fodder regularly to the public upto the end of July 1940. Despite the fact that most of the depots were run by contractors, Nigranidars were kept at each one of them for supervision and to ensure that there was no complaint about the quality of fodder, weight, rates, etc. All the time, every effort was made to ensure that the contractors did not take advantage of the situation for undue profiteering, and with this object, selling rates of each kind of fodder were fixed as below :—

Serial No.	Name of commodity.		NIZAMATS.							
			Sadar		Sujangarh		Rajgarh		Suratgarh	
			Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.	Mds.	Srs.
1	Turi	From	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	10
		To	1	9	1	5	1	20	1	15
2	Phalgati	From	0	35	0	35	0	35	1	0
		To	1	13	1	0	1	5	1	10
3	Guna or Missa	From	1	3	1	0	1	0	1	5
		To	1	17	1	10	1	20	1	20
4	Karbi Juwar	From	0	30	1	0	0	34	1	15
		To	1	10	1	5	1	20	1	15
5	Khar	From	0	30	0	30	0	30	1	0
		To	1	5	1	0	1	5	1	5

Fodder purchased on State account from Canal Area and Pattoki (Punjab).

179. As a precaution against the supply by the contractors falling short of the public demand, 96,841 maunds of fodder were purchased on State account from the Canal Area and stored at Bikaner as a reserve stock. Furthermore, 21,665 maunds of *Turi* were purchased from Pattoki (Punjab). This quantity was sold on State account and also supplied to the various contractors on demand to supplement their stock, and in this transaction the Government had to suffer a loss of Rs. 6,048 on account of wastage and difference between the cost and the sale prices.

Concession in Railway freight for the carriage of fodder.

180. Concession in railway freight for the carriage of fodder on the Bikaner State Railway, which had been stopped from the 31st July 1939 was reintroduced with effect from the 5th August 1939. Certificates were issued by the Tehsildars to the contractors and other private individuals for the import of fodder at concession rate. According to this, the consignor had to pay only $\frac{1}{3}$ of the freight while the remaining $\frac{2}{3}$ was paid by the Government. Similar concessions were arranged with the N. W. Railway for the import of *Turi* from Pattoki. The total quantity carried during the period of scarcity both in the local and foreign bookings approximated to 8,59,360 maunds and 21,665 maunds respectively.

Concession in Railway freight for the carriage of Guwar and cotton seeds.

181. Further, to maintain the vitality of the cattle during the period of scarcity, concessional rate was introduced on the State Railway for the transport of *Guwar* and cotton-seeds from the Canal Area. The owners of cattle were greatly benefited with this measure as they were enabled to get these articles much cheaper than ordinary sale rates in the markets of the *Barani*

areas. The less earnings by the Railway on this account amounted to Rs. 18,043.

Baling of Turi.

182. Although large stock of supplies had been arranged, it was considered desirable to make its transport rapid enough to meet adequately the demands of the public. It became obvious that the transport of loose fodder occupied much space without proportionate weight and consequently was slow, especially as the number of wagons available was limited. In order, therefore, to enable larger quantities being carried with the same limited space available, arrangements were made with the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories at Ganganagar and Karanpur for the baling of *Turi*. The Government undertook to bear the baling expenses at Rs. 1-2 per bale of about three maunds of *Turi*. This arrangement was brought into force from the 5th December 1939. As the Government was paying the baling charges, concessional rates in freight were discontinued as practically thrice the quantity of unbaled fodder was carried in the baled form within the same space.

Number of wagons supplied.

183. The number of wagons supplied for the carriage of fodder during the period of scarcity was 14,274 in terms of four-wheelers. There was occasionally a shortage of wagons and foreign stock was used to keep pace with the pressing demand. The total charges paid to foreign railways, on stock so detained and used, amounted to Rs. 96,834.

Liability borne by Government on fodder.

184. The total financial liability devolved on the State in the payment of difference of freight due to concession charges, baling charges, difference between cost and sale prices and the expenditure on establishment employed for grass and fodder depots amounted to Rs. 3,30,718 as detailed below :—

1. Establishment	Rs.	7,618
2. Payment of Government's share of concession rate—				
(a) in local booking	„	2,11,307
(b) in foreign booking	„	2,945
3. Baling charges	„	1,02,800
4. Difference between cost price and sale price of fodder together with wastage	„	6,048
		Total	„ 3,30,718

CHAPTER XIV.

RELIEF TO OWNERLESS CATTLE.

Entry of foreign cattle prohibited and stray and ownerless cattle collected.

185. The entry of foreign cattle into the State for grazing was prohibited as there was shortage of fodder even for local cattle, and a large number of them had been let loose by private individuals. All ownerless cattle were rounded up and five Military men were sent to each Tehsil with a N. C. O. in each Nizamat (Appendix F) to search out and collect all stray and ownerless cattle. In this the co-operation of the Revenue staff, the Chiefs and Nobles, Bhogtas and Mukhias was also requisitioned. Orders were issued to all the Tehsildars to ensure that every village was visited by these men with this object in view at least once a week, and Kaifiyats* were also issued to the Chiefs and Nobles to the same purpose.

*APPENDIX U.

Dr. Mrs. N. Sivakamu's efforts in collecting cattle.

186. Stray and ownerless cattle from the City, suburbs and adjoining villages were also collected and brought to the cattle camp by the efforts of Dr. Mrs. N. Sivakamu.

Cattle sent to Kotah State jungles for grazing.

187. Since large areas were available for grazing in the jungles of the Kotah and the Indore States, negotiations were started with their authorities for the transport there of stray and ownerless cattle. The jungles of Kotah were nearer than those of Indore and as the former State had agreed to accommodate our cattle upto the limit of 7,000 free of cost, occasion did not arise to send any cattle to Indore. Arrangements were made with the Bikaner State Railway, the Jodhpur Railway and the B.B. & C.I. Railway to transport cattle to the Kotah State at concession rates. Originally it was intended to run a special goods train for their transport, but this was not found feasible for want of train accommodation. Cattle had, therefore, to be sent in batches day by day according to the number of trucks available. On the 5th December 1939, the first batch of cattle left for the Kotah jungles.

Cattle detained at Sawai Madhopur and marched on to the jungles near Sita Bari.

188. These cattle were detained at Sawai Madhopur and then marched on to the jungles near Sita Bari where they were accommodated during night in an enclosure built for them. To look after them, a Supervisor and a Gumashta with the requisite number of Guwalas were detailed there. Only 937 cattle could be sent in a month's time and it became apparent that at that rate it would not be possible to send the contemplated number of cattle even in seven months, *i.e.* upto the end of June 1940, and it was just probable that many of them would die in the meantime.

Cattle sent to Canal Area for grazing.

189. It was, therefore, decided to send the remaining cattle to the Canal Area and make necessary arrangements for their grazing there. In addition to the proximity of the place, a further advantage in this idea was that they could be easily carried there in empty wagons which were daily returned for bringing grain and fodder from the Canal Area.

Canal nurseries selected for keeping cows.

190. The Minister-in-charge, Famine Relief Operations, visited the Canal Area and selected a few sites for keeping the cows. At Raisinghnagar

and Padampur, Canal nurseries were selected for the purpose and cows were kept there. All arrangements were made at both these places for due care of the cattle and two Supervisors with Gumashtas and Guwalas as well as a veterinary-assistant were posted for the purpose. As these cattle could not be allowed to graze in the jungles due to the possibility of damaging standing crops, mangers were provided and *Turi* mixed with *Phalgati* was served.

Sheds constructed to protect cattle and Guwar, etc., given to weak cattle.

191. Sheds were constructed at a cost of Rs. 5,621 to protect cattle from cold and rains during the winter season. *Guwar*, *Gur*, salt and oil were also given to weak cattle to recuperate their stamina.

Number of cattle sent to Raisinghnagar and Padampur.

192. The total number of cattle sent to Raisinghnagar and Padampur (via Sri Karanpur Railway Station) was 5,533 and 4,136 respectively. Of these 834 cattle from Sardarshahr were sent to Padampur by road as some grazing was available *en route*.

Number of cattle died at the three centres.

193. It is a matter of deep regret that inspite of the best efforts a large number of cattle died. Out of a total of 937 cattle sent to Kotah only 40 survived till the end of June 1940 and out of 9,669 cattle sent to the Canal Area only 5,100 survived.

Surviving cattle distributed.

194. When grazing was available in the *Barani* Areas after the break of monsoon, the surviving cattle were distributed in the various Tehsils. The forty cattle remaining at Kotah were given to the Kotah State.

Expenditure on maintenance of cattle.

195. The total expenditure incurred by the State on the maintenance of cattle at the three centres amounted to Rs. 1,31,981 as detailed below :—

No.		Kotah	Raisinghnagar	Padampur	Total
1	Transport charges	4,402	14,446	8,197	27,045
2	Establishment	853	5,100	3,735	9,688
3	Giving of <i>Gur</i> , salt, oil, etc.	20	1,384	1,157	2,561
4	Feeding charges	988	53,564	31,290	85,842
5	Construction of sheds	4,793	828	5,621
6	Medicines	50	50
7	Water supply	238	205	443
8	Miscellaneous	384	347	731
	Total	6,263	79,959	45,759	1,31,981

Donation for feeding cows.

196. Here it may be mentioned that His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to donate a sum of Rs. 2,938-10-0 for feeding the cows at Raisinghnagar and Padampur.

Help given by Seth Hanuman Prasad Poddar.

197. Special mention may be made in this connection of the help which Seth Hanuman Prasad Poddar, Ratangarh, and his friends rendered in the noble cause of protecting stray cattle. They spent Rs. 15,000 for giving *Guwar* daily for a period of over two months to all the cattle at Raisinghnagar and Padampur.

Privy Purse expenses on feeding cows at Bikaner.

198. At Bikaner, His Highness the Maharajah paid from the Privy Purse the cost of maintaining some ownerless and stray cattle during the famine period. The cows collected from the suburbs and villages adjoining the Capital were also fed at the Privy Purse expense until they were sent to the Canal Area. The total expenses borne by the Privy Purse on this account amounted to Rs. 3,683.

Maintenance of ownerless cows by Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahib.

199. Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahib, with her natural inclination for charity, contributed towards the maintenance of destitute cattle. Her Highness paid from her pocket money the cost of maintaining 450 ownerless cattle for the famine period.

Cattle maintained by Gowshalas.

200. The *Gowshalas* in the State also did their best to maintain cattle from their funds. On being reported that the *Gowshalas* at Suratgarh and Hanumangarh were unable to cope with the situation with the limited resources at their disposal, a cash grant of Rs. 1,000 each was sanctioned for them by the State.

Cattle taken over by Akal Peerit Sahayak Mandal, Bikaner.

201. Some cattle which due to extreme weakness were unable to travel and could not be sent to the Canal Area were taken over by the Akal Peerit Sahayak Mandal, Bikaner, for maintenance. According to the report received, the Mandal maintained 6025 cattle till the close of the Famine at a cost of about Rs. 1,95,421.

Cattle fed by private individuals.

202. A number of private individuals of the State also spent large amounts in feeding ownerless cattle. The total amount is reported to be

CHAPTER XV.

. ENUMERATION OF CATTLE.

Cattle Census, September, 1940.

203. In order to ascertain the actual number of cattle surviving at the close of the Famine in the State, a Cattle Census was held in September 1940, the result of which is summarised as follows :—

* APPENDIX W.

Serial No	Kind of cattle	Enumeration 1935	NO. OF CATTLE DIED				Enumeration 1940
			1938-39	1939-40		Total	
				No.	Percentage		
1	Cows	5,55,094	1,51,255	1,97,325	36%	3,48,580	2,05,179
2	Bullocks	2,80,638	50,639	91,284	33%	1,41,923	89,147
3	Buffaloes	1,95,074	50,317	45,901	24%	96,218	1,01,053
4	Camels	1,32,324	4,288	5,332	4%	9,620	1,15,685
5	Sheep & goats	9,64,820	12,87,052
	Total	21,27,950	2,56,499	3,39,842	24%	5,96,341	17,98,116

Percentage of mortality among cattle.

204. The percentage of mortality among cows, bullocks, buffaloes and camels during the period of scarcity comes to 29 per cent of the number existing prior to the Famine. The higher rate of mortality was in no way entirely due to the scarcity of fodder but was also due to the partial lack of green grass for two successive years, and the resultant lack of vitality which made them fall an easy victim to exposure and to foot and mouth disease.

Winter rains helpful in saving cattle.

205. Fortunately, the winter rains very much helped in the sprouting of seasonal grass and saved the cattle to a great extent, especially the flocks of sheep and goats.

Emigration of cattle.

206. As adequate arrangements had been made for the supply of fodder and maintenance of all stray and ownerless cattle by the State, there was not much emigration of cattle.

Cattle sold and exported during the year.

207. However, 37,076 heads of cattle were exported during this year. A large number of Bikaneri cattle, reputed to be of good breed, is usually sold and exported every year at various fairs held in the State. This is especially so at the Gogameri fair, but in order to preserve cattle for the future needs of the cultivators and to prevent them from selling away their cattle on account of famine conditions, the Gogameri fair was not held in 1939. The export, therefore, may be identified with the ordinary sale during the course of the year.

Cows and buffaloes brought from the Punjab and the Bahawalpur State.

208. As the monsoon in 1940 was good and there was good growth of grass, a large number of cows and buffaloes returned from the Punjab. A large number of cattle had also been brought from the Bahawalpur State and adjoining British Districts of the Punjab for sale in the State. It will take some years before the number of cattle, perished during the course of the last two famine years, is fully replenished.

CHAPTER XVI.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

Inauguration of Famine Relief Fund.

APPENDIX X. 209. Famine Relief Fund was inaugurated in the month of November 1939, under an appeal issued by the Prime Minister, calling upon the generous and charitable minded subjects of, His Highness the Maharajah to rise to the occasion, and to contribute their mite towards alleviating the sufferings of human beings and cattle.

His Highness' contribution to the Fund.

210. His Highness the Maharajah, who had donated a sum of a lakh of rupees in the preceding year, again contributed Rs. 25,000 this year to the Fund.

Contributions of the Members of the Reigning Family.

211. The Members of the Reigning Family also made further contributions. Her Highness the Maji Sahib donated Rs. 800 while Her Highness the Maharani Sahib and the Heir-Apparent donated Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,000 respectively, and Prince Karni Singhji Bahadur Rs. 1,000. Prince Amar Singhji Bahadur contributed Rs. 5,000 from the Thikana of Chhatargarh. Thus the total contributions from the Members of the Reigning Family, besides His Highness the Maharajah, amounted to Rs. 13,800 in addition to Rs. 18,500 paid last year.

APPENDIX Y. The donations made and expenditure incurred from the Privy Purse and by other Members of the Reigning Family are shown in the statement appended.

Subscriptions from the Public and State Services.

212. The appeal issued by the Prime Minister was heartily responded to and the total subscriptions received from the Seths and Sahukars and other well-to-do people, and also from the State Services, were as follows :—

1. Public subscriptions	Rs. 44,416	8	3
2. State Services	„ 20,857	0	0
Total			„ 65,273	8 3

Amount received from Indian People's Famine Trust Fund.

213. A sum of 18,000 was received from the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund.

Unspent balance of preceding year.

214. The unspent balance of the Famine Relief Fund inaugurated during the preceding year, amounting to Rs. 44,259-3-9 was transferred to this Fund. The total subscriptions thus aggregated to Rs. 1,66,332-12-0.

Famine Relief Bazar and Famine Relief Charity Raffle organised.

215. Dr. Mrs. N. Sivakamu, Principal Zenana Medical Officer, displayed particular interest and energy in securing considerable funds. She organized a Famine Relief Bazar at the Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, a Relief Charity Raffle, and also Benefit Performances from time to time.

Articles offered for, and sale proceeds at, the Bazar.

216. His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to donate articles for the Bazar worth Rs. 2,773. Other individuals also offered some articles, and the sale proceeds at the Bazar amounted to Rs. 4,186-3-9.

Proceeds of Charity Raffle.

217. The Bikaner Famine Relief Charity Raffle, which was held on the 18th May 1940 in the presence of high Officers and respectable gentry of the City, brought a sum of Rs. 7,530-1-0 out of which Rs. 2,976-1-0 were distributed in prizes, leaving a balance of Rs. 4,554-0-0.

Contributions to the Fund through Dr. Sivakamu.

218. The total subscriptions to the Famine Relief Fund collected through Dr. Sivakamu's personal efforts thus amounted to Rs. 23,184-10-3 as below :—

	Rs.	as.	p.
1. Cash collections from—			
(a) Her Highness the Maji Sahib 800	0	0
(b) Others 10,097	6	6
2. Sale Proceeds at the Famine Relief Bazar 4,186	3	9
3. Proceeds from the Relief Charity Raffle 7,530	1	0
4. Income from the benefit performances such as, Music by Menaka, Dance by Gopinath and physical feats by Prof. Ranga, Conjuring performances by Dr. Alvero and Circus 2,744	14	0
Total 25,358	9	3
Less cost of prizes distributed in the Raffle, maintenance of cows and other miscellaneous expenses.	3,399	14	9
Net. 21,958	10	6
Plus—(i) Amount of interest accrued 662	10	8
(ii) Amount transferred from Women's Hospital Charity Fund to Famine Fund 563	5	1
	1,225	15	9
	23,184	10	3

Heir-Apparent himself administered his donation.

219. The donation of Rs. 2,000 made by the Heir-Apparent was administered by the Prince himself and was devoted to objects such as—

- (1) helping the impecunious villagers in the way of starting wells ;
- (2) distribution of money, grain and clothing to the destitute ; and
- (3) providing of fodder to poor people for their cattle.

Expenditure met from the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund.

220. The grant received from the Indian People's Famine Trust Fund (Rs. 15,000 in previous year and Rs. 18,000 in the current year) was expended as below :—

	Rs.	AS.	P.
(1) Distribution of clothes 9,213	10	9
(2) Gratuitous allowance to <i>Pardalinashins</i> and persons in distressed circumstances, and relief to the sick, old and infirm, etc. 4,369	8	0
(3) To re-establish impoverished agriculturists 19,417	2	3
Total 33,000	0	0

Amount spent through Bhadra Famine Committee.

221. A sum of Rs. 2,244-10-9 was given for grant of gratuitous relief, etc., to the Famine Committee, Tehsil Bhadra.

CHAPTER XVII.

GRANT OF SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE.

Necessity realised for subsistence to labourers after leaving camps.

222. During the administration of the famine camps, the fact was brought home that when the time came for the labourers to leave their camps it would be necessary to provide them with subsistence for some time to serve their immediate needs.

Decision to close famine camps on 15th June, and grant of bonus equal to one month's wages.

223. The question was carefully considered and it was resolved in the meeting of the Famine Executive Committee, held on the 25th March 1940, that all the famine camps may be closed on the 15th June so that the labourers may be enabled to reach their villages and clear their fields in time before the break of monsoon; and that the labourers, on the closing of the camps, should be paid bonus equal to one month's wages for their subsistence.

Desiring labourers allowed to leave camps earlier and bonus paid to them.

224. As, however, there was heavy rainfall almost all over the State on the 3rd June 1940, His Highness the Maharajah was pleased to issue orders that those, who wanted to go earlier to their villages in order to derive full advantage of this rainfall, should be allowed to leave the camps. Accordingly, they were paid the bonus of one month's wages immediately on their release from the camps.

Amount of subsistence allowance paid on various works.

225. A sum of Rs. 45,146 was paid as subsistence allowance on various works run either under the *Amani* or on contract system.

His Highness' grant of 1½ Lakhs utilised in helping the impoverished agriculturists.

226. In addition to the donation of Rs. 25,000 to the Famine Relief Fund His Highness the Maharajah was further pleased to order that the grant of Rs. 1,25,000 from the Privy Purse, which had been set apart for charitable purposes, should be utilised for the purpose of helping the impoverished agriculturists in pursuing their vocations and settling down in life.

Number of Guwadis benefited.

227. The amount was distributed in various Tehsils among 26,175 Guwadis (families) as below :—

	No of Guwadis	Rate	Sadar Division	Ganganagar Division	Total amount paid
		Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.	Rs. as. p.
In Khalsa villages	18030	5 8 0	64,982 8 0	34,182 8 0	99,165 0 0
In alienated villages	8145	3 2 9	23,364 0 0	2,471 0 0	25,835 0 0
Total	26175	88 346 8 0	36,653 8 0	125,000 0 0

Labourers' gratitude to their beloved Sovereign for the grant of subsistence allowance.

228. The subsistence allowance was awarded to the labourers in addition to the grant of *Taccari* (mentioned in a subsequent chapter) and protection during scarcity; and it evoked their most heartfelt gratitude to their beloved Sovereign, as this very valuable and timely pecuniary help at the time of their leaving the camps enabled them to maintain themselves and to carry out their sowing operations successfully.

CHAPTER XVIII.

GRANT OF *Taccavi*.*Pecuniary aid as Taccavi for purchasing seed, camels and bullocks.*

229. Two successive famine years had greatly weakened the resources of the people, and it was realised that notwithstanding the payment of subsistence allowance to the people, there was still some necessity to afford further pecuniary aid to the impoverished agriculturists. The Famine Executive Committee, therefore, recommended that *Taccavi* should, in the first instance, be advanced to agriculturists for purchasing seed, camels and draught bullocks, etc.

Decision to purchase camels and bullocks on State account for distribution in Taccavi.

230. As there was a scarcity of plough-bullocks, the Committee decided that young camels (*Todias*) capable of being trained for hard work or she-camels fit for ploughing might be purchased by the State from the existing *camel-tolas* available in the State as well as in the adjoining States of Jaisalmer and Bahawalpur, or plough-bullocks might be purchased from the *Gowshalas* for being given in *Taccavi*. Out of the cattle maintained by the Famine Department in the Canal Area, plough-bullocks were also earmarked to be given in *Taccavi* instead of cash grants.

Committee for purchase of camels.

231. A Committee of the following Members was, therefore, appointed for the purchase of camels :—

1. The Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations—*President*.
2. Rao Bahadur Thakur Bhur Singhji.
3. Colonel Rao Bahadur Thakur Balu Singh.
4. The Central Famine Officer.

Deputation of Military Officers for purchase of camels and cost on their purchase.

232. Six parties of Military Officers were deputed for purchase of camels—two to Bahawalpur and Jaisalmer States and four within the State itself. These parties purchased 640 camels at a cost of Rs. 48,041, the actual price of camels, plus Rs. 2,097 on other incidental charges. Of these, 580 camels were distributed in the various Tehsils at cost price (Rs. 43,805), 20 (costing Rs. 1,402) died and 40 left undistributed were auctioned for Rs. 3,279. A number of bullocks was also distributed in *Taccavi*.

Export of camels and bullocks prohibited to control their prices.

233. In order to check the prices of camels and bullocks from rising abnormally in consequence of the proposal to purchase camels by the Government, the export of camels and bullocks from the State was prohibited. This measure conserved the stock of these useful animals for employment in agricultural operations.

Amount sanctioned for grant of Taccavi and that actually distributed.

234. A sum of Rs. 5,32,252 was sanctioned for *Taccavi* for Khalsa villages in both the Sadar and Ganganagar Divisions. Of this, Rs. 3,07,578-12-0

were distributed to 18,030 Guwadis in the various Tehsils of the two Divisions as shown below :—

Serial No.	Name of Tehsil.	No. of Guwadis.	Amount.
1	Sadar	328	4,996 8 0
2	Surpura	760	18,833 0 0
3	Lunkaransar	469	12,085 0 0
4	Magra	279	2,507 0 0
5	Sujangarh	191	7,603 0 0
6	Ratangarh	139	2,060 12 0
7	Sardarshahr	135	2,290 8 0
8	Dungargarh	283	5,885 0 0
9	Rajgarh	2,093	20,617 0 0
10	Churu	206	2,082 0 0
11	Reni (Taranagar)	406	4,988 0 0
12	Nohar	1,652	20,503 0 0
13	Bhadra	4,874	96,282 0 0
14	Suratgarh ...	1,773	28,590 0 0
15	Hanumangarh	3,988	71,677 0 0
16	Anupgarh	454	6,579 0 0
Total		18,030	3,07,578 12 0

Introduction of task system instrumental in lesser demand for Taccavi.

235. It will be seen from the above statement that the actual distribution of *Taccavi* was less than the sanctioned amount. This could be ascribed to the fact that the people at the famine camps after the introduction of task system and those who took employment in the harvesting of the Rabi crops in the Canal Area (Para 106) were able to earn something in excess of their requirements and were thus able to put by some money. Also the idea weighed with them that the *Taccavi* was repayable after a certain period, and so they asked for only that much amount as was actually necessary to meet their needs.

Easy terms for repayment of Taccavi.

236. It will be recalled that the bonus or subsistence allowance from the State and the Priy Purse was given gratis to the people. Further, as a special concession to the famine stricken people, the terms for the repayment of the *Taccavi* loans were made very easy, i.e.—

- (1) the amount was made recoverable in three equal annual instalments, and
- (2) no interest was to be charged on the *Taccavi* for a period of two years, i.e., upto 30th June 1942.

Deserving tenants ascertained for remission of Taccavi.

237. At the same time, it was ordered that the case of each tenant might be carefully gone into by the Revenue Officers in order to see whether he deserved further consideration for the remission, in part or in whole, of the *Taccavi* given to him.

Well-to-do Chiefs and Nobles distributed Taccavi to their Asamis and Rs. 2 lakhs sanctioned by State for Asamis of other Jagir-holders.

238. In regard to the grant of *Taccavi* to the agriculturists in the *Jagir* areas, it was decided that the well-to-do Chiefs and Nobles should themselves

advance *Taccavi* to their *Asamis*, and that such agriculturists as would not receive *Taccavi* from Jagir-holders will be given *Taccavi* by the State. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was sanctioned for this purpose. The total sum actually distributed by the State in *Jagir* areas amounted to Rs. 32,416-0-0 as below:—

	No. of Guwadis.	Amount. Rs.
1. Through the agency of the Tehsils	1405	17,524
2. Through the agency of the Court of Wards.	1557	14,892
Total	2962	32,416
3. Through the Chiefs and Nobles' and other Jagir-holders.	5183	70,623
Total	8145	1,03,039

Concessions about recovery.

239. The same concessions about the recovery of *Taccavi* are applicable to the *Asamis* of the alienated villages as to those in the Khalsa ones.

CHAPTER XIX.

EXPENDITURE ON FAMINE RELIEF OPERATIONS.

Details of Expenditure.

240. The details of expenditure incurred on Famine Relief Operations under various heads are as below :—

PART A.

I. Central Famine Office and Relief Camps.

1. Salaries	36,228
2. Allowances	9,480
3. Award of one month's salary to Military Officers and men	822
4. Tools and plants	23,519
5. Price of a Chevrolet Car	2,363
6. " " " Lorry	3,171
7. Maintenance of Car and Lorry	3,318
8. Contingencies	7,682
			<hr/> 86,583

II. Cost of Relief Works.

1. Through Famine Department	3,71,421
2. " Public Works Department	8,37,275
3. " Irrigation Department	2,18,180
4. " Railway Department	48,146
		<hr/> 14,75,022

III. Additional facilities to labour.

1. Railway fare of labourers	22,980
2. Construction of huts	13,890
3. Free supply of water	8,197
4. Free supply of clothes	40,349
5. Relief for parturition, burial and cremation .		1,269
6. Amount paid for <i>Diwali</i> and <i>Chharendi</i> holidays and recess	17,364
7. Free supply of <i>Anulas</i>	413
8. Bonus of one month's wages	45,146
9. Miscellaneous	100
		<hr/> 1,49,708

IV. Gratuitous Relief.

1. Relief to dependants	7,762
2. Relief to old and infirm persons and <i>Pardahnashin</i> women at Tehsil head-quarters or in villages	2,748
		<hr/> 10,510

V. Allowances to Rajvis.

....	7,449
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VI. Relief to artisans.

1. Bikaner Centre	2,822
2. Deficit between cost and sale price of wool purchased for spinning by <i>Pardahnashin</i> women	767
		<hr/> 3,589

VII. Medical Relief.

1. Salaries	4,520
2. Medicines	6,644
3. Diet expenses of sick	2,656
4. Allowances	304
5. Contingencies	277
			<hr/>
			14,401

VIII. Opening of Fodder Depots.

1. Establishment	7,618
2. Payment of Government's share of concession rate—			
(a) Local booking	2,11,307
(b) Foreign booking	2,945
3. Baling charges	1,02,800
4. Deficit between cost and sale price of fodder purchased on State account		6,048
			<hr/>
			3,30,718

IX. Relief to stray and ownerless cattle.

1. Establishment	9,688
2. Transport charges	27,045
3. Feeding charges	85,514
4. Construction of sheds	5,621
5. Cash grants to Gowshalas	2,000
6. Miscellaneous	1,174
			<hr/>
			1,31,042

X. Purchase of camels for impoverished agriculturists.

1. Wages to <i>Raikas</i> and coolies	465
2. Difference between the purchase price and the price recovered	957
3. Feeding charges	1,512
4. Miscellaneous	347
			<hr/>
			3,281

Total Part A. ... 22,12,303

PART B.

XI. Expenditure incurred from His Highness the Maharajah's Privy Purse.

1. Relief Works	1,93,302
2. Feeding of poor	1,513
3. Feeding of cows	6,622
4. Subsistence allowance to impoverished agriculturists	1,25,000
			<hr/>
			3,26,437

XII. Amount spent on behalf of Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahib.

1. Distribution of <i>Khichra</i> to poor	4,510
2. Feeding of cows	2,501
			<hr/>
			7,011

XIII. Amount spent by the Heir-Apparent.

...	...	2,000
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Total Part B. ... 3,35,448

PART C.

XIV. Expenditure incurred on works carried out from funds.

1. Municipal funds	20,637
2. Public Utility Fund	8,280
Total Part C.			28,917
Total A, B and C.			25,76,668

PART D.

XV. Remission in Land Revenue and Bhunga.(a) *Khalsa*.

1. Remission in Land Revenue	...	6,52,049
2. Remission of <i>Bhunga</i>	...	48,777
3. Remission in Land Revenue, water and crop rates to cultivators on temporary cultivation	...	71,005

(b) *Patta*.

4. Remission in Tribute	...	71,341
5. Remission, for the period of suspension, of interest due on arrears of Tribute	...	27,060
Total Part D.		8,70,232

PART E.

XVI. Hire of foreign railway wagons paid by the Railway.

96,834

XVII. Difference between Tariff and concession rates suffered by the Railway.

1. Fodder	...	2,22,877
2. Grain	...	3,624
3. <i>Guwar</i> and cotton seeds	...	18,043
4. Live stock	...	27,366
		2,71,910

Total Part E. ... 3,68,744

PART F.

XVIII. Grant of *Taccavi*.

1. Through the State—		
(a) <i>Khalsa</i>	...	3,07,579
(b) Alienated villages	...	32,416
2. Through the Chiefs and Nobles and other Jagir-holders	...	70,623

Total Part F. ... 4,10,618

Total A to F. ... 42,26,262

PART G.

XIX. Amount spent by private individuals on—

1. Silt clearance of tanks, etc. (Para 107)	95,252
2. Distribution of alms (Para 146)	1,75,431
3. Maintenance of cows—		
(a) Seth Hanuman Prasad, Ratangarh (Para 197)	15,000
(b) Akal Peerit Sahayak Mandal, Bikaner (Para 201)	1,95,421
(c) Others (Para 202)	1,23,583
		<hr/>
Total Part G.	6,04,687
		<hr/>
GRAND TOTAL	48,30,949
		<hr/>

CHAPTER XX.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Invaluable help and willing co-operation by all concerned.

241. Any report of the working of the Famine Relief Operations will not be complete without an acknowledgment of the invaluable help and willing co-operation given by all concerned in achieving success in them.

242. Thanks are due to the Famine Executive Committee for the able guidance and prompt and sympathetic disposal of questions that arose, from time to time, in connection with the relief operations. The Members of the General Committee showed keen interest in devising measures calculated to alleviate the sufferings of men and cattle.

243. Most grateful thanks are due to the late Major-General Rao Bahadur Thakur Hari Singhji of Sattasar, C.I.E., O.B.E., Army Minister, but for whose prompt and sympathetic co-operation extended to this Department, the administration of the relief operations would not have been so successful and smooth. As much of the rank and file of the State Army as was required was detailed for famine duty and they all did very useful work.

244. The able guidance of the Raja of Sandwa, Minister-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations on all matters connected with the famine, proved most beneficial. His frequent inspection tours to the various famine camps were very encouraging to the labourers.

245. Rao Bahadur Thakur Bhur Singhji of Surnana, who was Officer-in-Charge, Famine Relief Operations, Magra District, deserves special mention for his able supervision of the works in the Magra District.

246. Mr. J. Fearfield, Manager, Bikaner State Railway, promptly met the constant and pressing demand of wagons for the transport of fodder and cattle and contributed to the smooth working of the operations according to the plan.

247. Rai Bahadur Pt. Janki Nath Atal, Chief Commissioner, Ganganagar, was of great help in, and ably supervised all arrangements relating to, the Famine Relief Operations in the Ganganagar Division.

248. Mr. R. H. T. Mackenzie, Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads Branch, was not only helpful in the preparation of the programme and plans of the relief works but readily undertook to absorb as large a number of labourers as possible, and carried out most of the works of public utility connected with the Famine Programme under his personal supervision.

249. Dr. R. J. Weingarten, Principal Medical Officer, deserves special mention for the efficient medical and sanitary arrangements made at the various camps.

250. Mention has already been made in the previous chapters of Dr. Mrs. N. Sivakamu, the Principal Zenana Medical Officer, who took very keen interest particularly in the humanitarian aspect of the work relating to the famine operations and in securing considerable donations for Famine Relief Fund.

251. Rai Bahadur A. P. Varma, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, deserves full credit for his help in employing labour on the Canal works and keeping them engaged.

252. The Nazims, Revenue Officers, Tehsildars and other Revenue Staff all over the State did the additional work thrown upon them efficiently and ungrudgingly throughout the period of the famine and deserve special recognition. The staff of the Public Works and Irrigation Departments who worked at the relief camps also deserves particular mention.

253. The well-to-do people of the State, who contributed considerably in alleviating the sufferings of humanity and cattle during the scarcity of the previous year, again displayed their munificence and generosity with the same zeal and public spiritedness this year. They spontaneously came forward during this Famine also to contribute their mite for removing the distress of the people and cattle.

Honours awarded in recognition of Famine work.

254. In recognition of the zealous and meritorious services rendered in connection with Famine Relief Operations, the following Imperial Honours were, on His Highness the Maharajah's gracious recommendation, awarded to the under-mentioned—

The Raja of Sandwa, Minister-in-charge, Famine Relief Operations.	Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (Gold) of the First Class.
Mr. R. H. T. Mackenzie, Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads.	Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (Gold) of the First Class.
Kanwar Prem Singh, Central Famine Offi- cer.	Kaisar-i-Hind Medal (Silver) of the Second Class.

255. The services of the Officers and other State employees and non-officials were also suitably recognized* by the State.

*APPENDIX Z.

RELIEVED

61

AUGUST	MAY	JUNE	JULY

APPENDIX C.

Famine Committees.

Executive Committee.

The functions of the Executive Committee were of an administrative nature, *viz.*, all executive matters relating to famine relief operations, including -

- (1) organization ;
 - (2) sanction of expenditure ;
 - (3) employment of staff ;
 - (4) immigration and emigration of men and cattle ; and
 - (5) transport of grass and fodder.
-

General Committee.

The functions of the General Committee were of an advisory nature *viz.*, -

- (1) fixing of wages of labourers on relief works ;
 - (2) fixing of rates of gratuitous relief ;
 - (3) arrangements in connection with the labour camps and poor houses ;
 - (4) rules and other details for the grant of gratuitous relief ;
 - (5) fixing rates of grain ;
 - (6) fixing rates of fodder ;
 - (7) arrangements in connection with the supply of fodder ;
 - (8) arrangements of water supply for men and cattle ; and
 - (9) such other matters in which the Executive Committee sought its guidance.
-

REFERENCES

CIRCLE No. 1 ☐

- (1) EXCAVATION OF TANKS
- (2) EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT
- (3) CONSTRUCTION OF BUNDS FOR
- (4) MAKING BERMS ALONG PUCC
- (5) SURFACING, RENEWAL AND P

CIRCLE No. 2 ☐

- (1) CONSTRUCTION OF METALLED
- (2) EXCAVATIONS OF TANKS
- (3) ESCAPE CHANNEL TO TANK
- (4) MASONRY WORKS
- (5) SURFACING, RENEWAL AND

CIRCLE No. 3 ☐ (1) EXCAVATION

CIRCLE No. 4 ☐ (2) CONSTRUCT

CIRCLE No. 5 ☐

CANA

(1)

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RA

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APPENDIX E.

Statement showing details of expenditure on officers and establishment employed in connection with Famine Relief Operations.

Serial No.	Name of office or place	Designation	From	To	SALARY		Remarks
					Monthly	Total	
1	Central Famine Office.	<u>I. FAMINE DEPARTMENT.</u>					
		<u>Officers.</u>					
		Central Famine Officer—					
		1. K. Prem Singh	1 9 39	13 7 40	600	6,252	
		2. Lt. Col. Rao Bahadur Rajvi Gulab Singhji.	24 11 39	9 2 40	450	1,145	
		Officer-in-charge, Famine Relief Operations, Magra District. (Rao Bahadur Thakur Bhur Singhji).	1 9 39	31 3 40	*150	1,050	*Allowance per month.
		<u>Establishment for M.F.O.'s Office.</u>					
		Allowance to P. A. to M.F.O.	15 9 39	31 10 40	25	319	
		Typist	21 9 39	15 7 40	45	437	
		<u>Establishment for C.F.O.'s Office.</u>					
		Clerk	12 9 39	31 3 41	50	794	
		Typist	29 9 39	24 7 40	40	370	
		Peshkar	23 9 39	31 7 40	45	462	
		Gumashta	1 10 39	31 1 41	45	720	
		Gumashta (for tools and plants)	15 11 39	15 8 40	25	237	
		Gumashta (for clothes)	1 11 39	31 10 40	25	300	
		<u>Lower Establishment.</u>					
		Three peons	24 9 39	15 7 40	10 each	354	One peon was retained upto 31-10-40.
		Two drivers	1 12 39	8 8 40	25 each	396	
		Khalasi	1 12 39	8 8 40	15	114	
2	Magra District .	<u>District and other Camps.</u>					
		Two Camp Officers—					
		1. Subedar Bhur Singh (Retired):	26 9 39	21 4 40	20	137	
		2. „ Sadul Singh „	26 9 39	9 6 40	20	190	
		Khazanchi	21 8 39	3 7 40	30	314	
		Gumashtas	21 8 39	15 6 40	20 each	2,069	25 Gumashtas were employed, from time to time, during this period according to the strength of labour; in no case less than one Gumashta for 300 persons.
		Peon	1 9 39	30 6 40	9	90	
		Camp Officer (M. Chhaganmal)	26 12 39	26 4 40	80	317	
		Five Gumashtas	27 10 39	14 11 39	20 each	44	
		One Gumashta	10 10 39	30 6 40	20	154	
3	Nokha-Sandwa Road.						
4	Nizammat Sujargarh	Khazanchi	12 12 39	21 4 40	30	130	
5	Sandwa-Chhapar Road.	Camp Officer (M. Tejmal)	15 10 39	31 7 40	80	764	
		Subedar Bhur Singh (Retired)	6 10 39	16 6 40	20	167	
		Khazanchi	13 10 39	4 10 40	30	298	

APPENDIX E. - *Contd.*

Statement showing details of expenditure on officers and establishment employed in connection with Famine Relief Operations.

Serial No.	Name of office or place	Designation	From	To	SALARY		Remarks
					Monthly	Total	
6	Chhapar-Salasar Road.	Gumashtas	6 10 39	31 7 40	20 each	1,878	23 Gumashtas were employed from time to time according to the strength of labour.
		Peon	1 11 39	15 7 40	10	85	
		Two camel Sowars.	8 12 39	15 7 40	17 each	748	
		Camp Officer (Subedar Bhur Singh Retired).	22 4 40	15 7 40	20	56	
		Gumashta	7 5 40	25 6 40	20	33	
7	Rajgarh-Reni & Rajgarh-Budhawas Roads.	Camp Officer (Subedar Bhairun Singh Retired).	8 10 39	13 6 40	20	164	
		15 Gumashtas	11 10 39	5 11 39	20 each	132	
		One Gumashta	11 10 39	17 6 40	20	165	
		Peon	25 10 39	4 12 39	10	14	
8	Suratgarh Nizammat.	One Gumashta	3 9 39	31 3 40	20	138	
9	Cattle Camp, Kotah.	Supervisor (B. Ram Singh)	5 12 39	31 1 40	62-8	127	
		Gumashta	9 12 39	7 5 40	20	99	
10	Raisinghnagar & Padampur.	Supervisor (B. Ram Singh)	1 2 40	7 8 40	62-8	389	*Transferred from Kotah.
		Veterinary Assistant (Dr. Sunder Singh).	8 1 40	31 7 40	40	271	
		Gumashta	21 1 40	31 10 40	30	266	
		Total					
<u>II. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.</u>							
11	Capital	Sub-overseer	1 1 40	31 10 40	60+5C.A.	650	
		Road Nigranidar	1 11 39	31 10 40	30	360	
		Mistry	1 11 39	31 10 40	60	720	
		Road Roller Driver	1 11 39	31 10 40	35	443	
		Khalasi	1 11 39	14 4 40	9	58	
12	Magra District	Sub-overseer	1 8 40	31 10 40	65+5C A	221	
13	Nokha-Chhapar Road.	Overseer	4 11 39	31 10 40	60	714	
		Five Sub-overseers.	1 10 39	15 7 40	50 each	1,653	
		Surveyor	17 10 39	10 2 40	50	191	
		Mistry	1 10 39	30 4 40	40	280	
		Two road Nigranidars	1 11 39	30 6 40	25 each	380	
		One road Nigranidar	1 12 39	9 2 40	18	42	
		Road Mate	26 10 39	30 4 40	13-2	79	
		Cleak	1 1 40	30 6 40	35	199	
		Four Camelmen	23 10 39	3 6 40	25 each	429	
		Five Survey Khalasis	17 10 39	10 2 40	15 each	281	
		Three Khalasis	1 12 39	15 7 40	9 each	183	

APPENDIX E. - Contd.

Statement showing details of expenditure on officers and establishment employed in connection with Famine Relief Operations.

Serial No.	Name of office or place	Designation	From	To	SALARY		Remarks
					Monthly	Total	
14	Chhapar-Salasar Road.	Sub-overseer	1 4 40	31 8 40	50	250	
		Surveyor	11 2 40	4 7 40	50	239	
		Mistry	6 3 40	7 7 40	35	142	
		Mistry	1 5 40	15 7 40	40	100	
		Road Nigranidar	1 7 40	31 8 40	25	50	
		Four Survey Khalasis	11 2 40	4 7 40	15 each	285	
15	Rajgarh-Reni Road.	Sub-overseer	16 11 39	31 10 40	55	633	
		Sub-overseer	1 4 40	15 7 40	50	174	
		Mistry	1 10 39	28 1 40	45	176	
		Three Clerks	1 1 40	30 6 40	30 each	675	One clerk was retained upto 31-10-40.
		Road Nigranidar	1 12 40	30 6 40	25	175	
		Khalasi	27 3 40	31 10 40	9	64	
16	Rajgarh-Budhawas Road.	Mistry	1 4 40	30 6 40	40	120	
17	Hanumangarh .	Road Nigranidar	25 2 40	15 6 40	15	55	
		Total				10,121	
		<u>III. IRRIGATION DEPARTMENT.</u>					
18	Sri Ganganagar .	Tracer	1 10 39	31 5 40	30	240	
		<u>IV. RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.</u>					
19	Mile 1 of Loharu Line.	Time-Keeper	16 2 40	31 7 40	20	128	
		3 Mates	16 2 40	31 7 40	15 each	272	
		Mate	1 5 40	31 7 40	15	45	
20	Cuttings near Suratgarh and Rajiasar.	P. W. Inspector	14 2 40	15 5 40	32	98	
		P. W. Inspector	1 3 40	30 6 40	25	100	
		Time-keeper	14 2 40	30 6 40	20	91	
		Three Mates	14 2 40	15 5 40	22 each	248	
		Mate	3 5 40	30 6 40	15	29	
21	Anupgarh Branch	P. W. Inspector	15 4 40	30 6 40	35	94	
		Three Mates (@ 17, 18 & 22 p.m.) .	15 4 40	30 6 40	...	109	
22	Canal Loop Line near Dalpat-singhpur.	P. W. Inspector	1 3 40	15 6 40	35	122	
		Time-Keeper	1 2 40	6 4 40	20	34	
		Ballast Checker	9 3 40	19 4 40	30	41	
		Three Mates (@ 15, 16 & 22 p.m.) .	1 3 40	15 6 40	...	186	
		Total				1,597	
		Grand Total				34,147	

APPENDIX F.

List of Military Officers and men detailed on duty.

S. No.	Name of place	Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers	Sowars and Sepoys
I. RELIEF WORKS				
1	Magra District	1. Subedar Parshadi Singh, S. L. I. 2. Jam. Duley Singh, S. L. I. 3. " Bachan Singh M. M. G. 4. " Kan Singh, 2nd Bn. 5. " Jagmal Singh, D. L. 6. " Sugan Singh, D. L.	1. Dafedar Mool Singh, D. L. 2. Naik Harphool Singh, S. L. I. 3. Havaldar Bakhtawar Singh, S. L. I.	3 Sowars of D. L. 4 Sepoys of M. M. G. 7 Sepoys of S. L. I. <hr/> 14
2	Nokha-Sandwa Road.	1. Lieutenant Sheonath Singh, 2nd Bn.	1. Havaldar Dhir Singh, 2nd Bn. 2. " Ranjit Singh, 2nd Bn. 3. " Gangu Singh, 2nd Bn. 4. Naik Daulat Singh, B. B. 5. " Khet Singh, B. B.	2 Sowars of G. R. 3 " of D. L. 4 " of B. B. <hr/> 9
3	Chhapar-Sandwa Road.	1. Havaldar Bag Singh, B. B. 2. Dafedar Jagmal Singh, D. L. 3. " Sabdal Khan, D. L. 4. Lace Dafedar Mannu Khan, D. L. 5. Lace Dafedar Amar Singh, D. L.	2 Sowars of G. R. 1 Sowar of B. B. 3 Sowars of D. L. 4 Sepoys of 2nd Bn. <hr/> 10
4	Chhapar-Salasar Road.	1. Jamadar Rawat Singh, 2nd Bn.	1. Naik Paney Singh, B. B.	2 Sowars of B. B. 2 Sepoys of 2nd Bn. <hr/> 4
5	Rajgarh-Reni and Rajgarh-Budhawas Roads.	1. Jamadar Parbat Singh, 2nd Bn.	1. Dafedar Ramlal Singh, D. L.	3 Sowars of B. B. 1 Sepoy of 2nd Bn. <hr/> 4
6	Dhanoti Chhoti	...	Havaldar Ranjit Singh, 2nd Bn.	2 Sepoys of 2nd Bn.
7	Khasoli	1. Havaldar Shispal Singh, B. B. 2. Naik Khet Singh, B. B.	2 Sowars of B. B. 1 Sowar of B. B.
8	Jogiwala	Havaldar Nanu Singh, B. B.	1 Sepoy of 2nd Bn.
9	Nuan	Naik Bhani Singh, B. B.	2 Sepoys of 2nd Bn.
10	Phephana	...	Havaldar Bag Singh, B. B.	2 Sowars of B. B.
11	Suratgarh Nizamat	1. Lieutenant Sheonath Singh, 2nd Bn.	1. Naik Paney Singh, B. B. 2. " Khet Singh, B. B.	3 Sowars of B. B. 1 Sepoy of 2nd Bn. <hr/> 14
	Total	9	19	55
12	Cattle Camp—			
	1. Kotah	1. Jamadar Bhur Singh, 2nd Bn. 2. " Duley Singh, S. L. I. 3. " Kan Singh, 2nd Bn.		1 Sepoy of 2nd Bn.
	2. Padampur	1 Subedar Balwant Singh, 2nd Bn.		<hr/> 1
	Total	4		
II. TO ROUND UP CATTLE.				
13	Sadar	1. Naik Udmi Ram, B. B.	4 Sowars of B. B.
14	Surpura	5 " " "
15	Lunkaransar	2 " " " 3 Sepoys of 2nd Bn.
16	Sujanagarh	1. Naik Mohamdu Khan, 2nd Bn.	4 " " "
17	Dungargarh	5 Sowars of G. R.
18	Sardarshahr	5 " "

APPENDIX F.—Contd.

List of Military Officers and men detailed on duty.

No.	Name of Place	Commissioned Officers	Non-Commissioned Officers	Sowars and Sepoys
	<i>Tehsils, — Contd.</i>	<i>II. TO ROUND UP CATTLE. — Contd.</i>		
19	Ratangarh	5 Sowars of G. R.
20	Rajgarh	1. Havaldar Nazir Ali, 2nd Bn. .	5 Sepoys of 2nd Bn.
21	Churu	5 " " "
22	Reni (now Taranagar).	4 " " "
23	Bhadra	5 " " "
24	Nohar	5 " " "
25	Suratgarh	1. Naik Asu Singh, 2nd Bn. .	5 Sepoys of 2nd Bn.
26	Hanumangarh	5 " " "
27	Anupgarh	5 " " "
		Total .	4	72
		<i>III. PURCHASE OF CAMELS.</i>		
28	Bahawalpur State.	1. Subedar Bhagwant Singh, G. R. 2. " Mohbat Singh, 2nd Bn	1. Havaldar Ganpat Singh, 2nd Bn.	3 Sowars of G. R. 5 Sepoys of 2nd Bn.
				8
29	Jaisalmer State . .	1. Subedar Agar Singh, 2nd Bn. 2. Jamadar Ram Singh, M. M. G.	1. Naik Ganpat Singh, G. R. .	6 Sowars of G. R. 3 Sepoys of 2nd Bn. .
				9
30	Magra and Pugal District.	1. Havaldar Nihal Khan, 2nd Bn	
31	Tehsils Churu, Sardarshahr and Reni (now Taranagar).	1. Subedar Balu Singh, 2nd Bn.	3 Sepoys of 2nd Bn.
32	Tehsils Bhadra, Rujgarh and Nohar.	1. " Bakhtawar Singh, G. R.	2 Sowars of G. R. 1 Sepoy of S. L. I.
				3
33	Tehsils Sujangarh, Dungargarh and Surpura.	1. Havaldar Duley Singh, G. R.	1 Sowar of G. R. 2 Sepoys of S. L. I.
				3
34	Tehsils Suratgarh and Lunkaransar.	1. Havaldar Chhog Singh, G. R.	1 Sowar of G. R. 2 Sepoys of S. L. I.
				3
		6	5	29
	Grand Total .	19	28	157

APPENDIX G.

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER-IN-CHARGE, FAMINE RELIEF
OPERATIONS.

CIRCULAR ORDER.

Dated Lallgarh, the 26th August 1939.

No. 1.—His Highness the Maharajah has been graciously pleased to approve and sanction the following measures to combat the famine. In order that there is no confusion, even previous orders issued on the subject are included in this order:—

I—Famine Relief Organization.

2. For purposes of Famine Relief the State is divided into 5 circles, viz. —

- (1) Magra District;
- (2) The rest of the Sadar Nizamat;
- (3) The Sujangarh Nizamat;
- (4) The Rajgarh Nizamat; and
- (5) The Sratgarh Nizamat.

3. The Revenue Minister will be the Minister-in-charge of Famine Relief Operations and Kanwar Prem Singh will be the Central Famine Officer.

4. Two Committees have been specifically set up for the purpose, viz. —

(1) The Executive Committee consisting of:—

1. The Revenue Minister — *President*;
2. The Army Minister;
3. The Home Minister;
4. The Raja of Sandwa; and
5. The Central Famine Officer, with power to co-opt.

(2) The General Committee consisting of:—

1. The Revenue Minister — *President*;
2. The Army Minister;
3. The Home Minister;
4. The Raja of Sandwa;
5. The Central Famine Officer;
6. The Comptroller of the Household;
7. The Manager, State Railway;
8. The Chief Commissioner, Ganganagar;
9. The Chief of the Staff;
10. The Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads;
11. The Principal Medical Officer;
12. The Principal Zenana Medical Officer;
13. The Chief Engineer, Irrigation;

Chiefs and Nobles.

14. The Rawat of Rawatsar;
15. The Rao of Bhukarka;
16. The Thakur of Rajpura;

Non-officials.

17. Seth Madan Gopal Dammani ;
18. Seth Ram Gopal Mohta ;
19. Seth Chand Ratan Bagri ; and
20. Seth Bhairun Dan Sethia.

5. The following Officers will be in charge of each circle :—

- (1) Circle I.—Magra District with Rao Bahadur Thakur Bhur
Headquarters at Gajner. Singhji.
- (2) Circle II.—The Sadar Nizamat Nazim Sadar.
with Headquarters at
Bikaner.
- (3) Circle III.—The Sujangarh Nazim Sujangarh.
Nizamat with Headquar-
ters at Sujangarh.
- (4) Circle IV.—The Rajgarh Niza- Nazim Rajgarh.
mat with Headquarters at
Rajgarh.
- (5) Circle V.—The Suratgarh Nazim Suratgarh.
Nizamat with Headquar-
ters at Suratgarh.

II. — Concentration Camps.

6. The following Concentration Camps should at once be set up under the charge of Officers named against each :—

- (1) Chhatargarh . Dafedar Ramlal Singh (D. L.).
- (2) Pugal . The Rao of Pugal, assisted by the Sub-Inspector of Police.
- (3) Dintara . Dafedar Sabal Singh (D. L.).
- (4) Gajner . Dafedar Mool Singh (D. L.).
- (5) Jaitpur . The Rawat of Jaitpur.
- (6) Mahajan . Havaldar Bhur Singh (G. R.).
- (7) Lunkaransar . The Tehsildar.
- (8) Nokha . Havaldar Duley Singh (G. R.).
- (9) Jasrasar . Havaldar Sultan Singh (G. R.).
- (10) Dungargarh . The Tehsildar.
- (11) Sardarshahr. . The Tehsildar.
- (12) Ratangarh . The Tehsildar
- (13) Chhapar . The Jamadar of Police.
- (14) Rawatsar . The Rawat of Rawatsar.
- (15) Nohar . The Tehsildar.
- (16) Bhadra . The Tehsildar.
- (17) Sahwa . The Sub-Inspector of Police.
- (18) Reni (now Taranagar). The Tehsildar.
- (19) Rajgarh . The Tehsildar.
- (20) Churu . The Tehsildar.
- (21) Ganganagar . The Tehsildar.
- (22) Hanumangarh . The Tehsildar.
- (23) Suratgarh . The Tehsildar.
- (24) Anupgarh . The Tehsildar.

7. The Officers-in-charge of the Concentration Camps which are not Railway Stations will direct such labour to any one of the following Railway Stations nearest to them, which will be in charge of Officers named against each :—

- | | | | |
|-----------------|---|---|-------------------------------|
| (1) Mahajan | . | . | Havaladar Bhur Singh (G. R.). |
| (2) Nokha | . | . | Havaladar Duley Singh (G. R.) |
| (3) Nohar | . | . | The Tehsildar. |
| (4) Bhadra | . | . | The Tehsildar. |
| (5) Rajgarh | . | . | The Tehsildar. |
| (6) Gajner | . | . | Dafedar Mool Singh (D. L.). |
| (7) Lunkaransar | . | . | The Tehsildar. |
| (8) Hanumangarh | . | . | The Tehsildar. |
| (9) Anupgarh | . | . | The Tehsildar. |

8. The Special Officer, Colonization, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Customs and Excise and the Revenue Commissioner, Sadar, will issue urgent orders to all the officials of their Departments to advise the people seeking employment or to those who are incapable of work to proceed at once to the Concentration Camps.

9. The Officers should particularly be warned that any Officer found to be slack in attending to this work will be suitably punished.

10. The Officers detailed at the various Railway Stations (vide para 7) will arrange to send the labour as directed by the Officer-in-charge of the Circle in which they are situated. Such labour will be carried free on the Bikaner State Railway to the places of Famine Relief Works or from one work to another, for which necessary certificates will be issued by the Circle Officers, Tehsildars, Concentration Camp Officers or the Camp Officers-in-charge of Relief Works.

III. — Famine Relief works.

11. Relief Works will be opened at the following places about which instructions will be issued from time to time by the Central Famine Officer :—

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| (1) Nal. | (19) Chhapar. |
| (2) Kodamdesar. | (20) Chhapar Tank. |
| (3) Gajner. | (21) Sujangarh. |
| (4) Gangasarowar. | (22) Khasoli. |
| (5) Gangapura and Khari. | (23) Rajgarh. |
| (6) Jogiro. | (24) Dadrewa. |
| (7) Kolayat. | (25) Reni. |
| (8) Madh. | (26) Dhirwas. |
| (9) Diatra. | (27) Sahwa. |
| (10) Darbari. | (28) Dhanoti Chhoti. |
| (11) Bikaner. | (29) Gogameri. |
| (12) Lunkaransar. | (30) Hanumangarh. |
| (13) Nokha. | (31) Suratgarh. |
| (14) Mukam. | (32) Ganganagar. |
| (15) Jasrasar. | (33) Netawali. |
| (16) Taindesar. | (34) Sulemanki. |
| (17) Sandwa. | (35) Padampur. |
| (18) Bidasar. | (36) Canal Colony. |

12. Until further orders the following rates of wages have been sanctioned on Test Works and Relief Works :—

Man 3 annas per day.
Woman 2½ „ „
Child under 13 years of age			... 1½ „ „

IV. — Medical Relief.

13. To look after the health of the labour employed and to ensure, as far as is humanly possible, that no epidemics break out, adequate medical arrangements have been made.

V. — Provision of land for free temporary cultivation.

14. The Special Officer, Colonization, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Customs and Excise, and the Revenue Commissioner, Sadar, will also give directions to the officials of their Departments to counsel the people to go to the Gang Canal area where sufficient land has been reserved for being given to them on temporary cultivation.

15. Those people should also be explained that in order to afford relief to them, His Highness the Maharajah has been graciously pleased to exempt them from the payment of Land Revenue, water and crop rates for this year and, in case they sow fodder crops, the Government will purchase all their produce. The Special Officer, Colonization, has also been ordered to give them Taccavi if they are in need of it.

VI Grant of Taccavi loans.

16. If there is good rain in September or October or in the winter, sanction has also been accorded to the advance of Taccavi in both the Divisions upto a maximum of Rs. 2,00,000 free of interest for a period of one year.

17. In order that there is no delay, the Special Officer, Colonization, and the Revenue Commissioner, Sadar, have been authorized to use their discretion in the grant of Taccavi to individual tenants.

18. Taccavi Loans amounting to Rs. 5,00,000 free of interest for a period of two years will also be given for the Kharif of 1940.

19. People should be apprised of this fact before they leave their villages to enable them to apply for Taccavi grants in good time before the rains set in.

VII. — Gratuitous Relief.

20. The Tehsildars will take urgent necessary steps to provide gratuitous relief to :—

- (1) *Purdahnashins* who are unable to support themselves; and
- (2) People who are too old and infirm to earn their livelihood.

21. These Centres should be opened at the Headquarters of the Tehsils and the Tehsildars should make arrangements to house them in Dharamshalas which are numerous in the District Towns.

22. Urgent arrangements should be made to supply them with *Charkhas* and a sufficient quantity of wool for spinning.

23. If *Purdahnashins* wish to stay in their villages and adequate arrangement is possible to send them wool and obtain the spinned wool, they may be allowed to live in the villages.

24. The Central Famine Officer will as urgently as possible fix the wages which should be allowed on spinned wool. In the meanwhile, the Tehsildars are authorized to pay them wages at the rate of two annas per day.

25. To look after them, Local Committees consisting of the Tehsildar and two or three respectable Seths and Sahukars should be formed who will make all arrangements for their comfort and stay.

26. The spun wool as it is brought to the Tehsil should instantly be sent to the Circle Officer, Sadar, who will at once send it on to the Superintendent, Central Jail.

27. The Home Minister will kindly take urgent steps to have installed Weaving machines in which blankets should be made which could ultimately be distributed to the poor on the Famine Relief Works and those who receive gratuitous doles.

28. In the manufacture of these blankets the warp should be of cotton and the woof of wool and steps should be taken to ensure that these blankets do not cost more than Rs. 2 each.

VIII. — Remissions and Suspensions.

29. Subject to there being no timely rainfall in the immediate future remissions and suspensions have been graciously sanctioned by His Highness the Maharajah.

30. Last year when Land Revenue and Bhoonga remissions and suspensions were sanctioned it was ruled that the amount suspended will be recovered in two annual instalments in the following years. These have been ordered to be deferred till such time as the people are in a position to pay and in any case for the next two years.

31. It has also been ordered that this year will not be counted for purposes of default in payment of land revenue in regard to cancellation of Khatedari Rights.

32. As regards the Chiefs and Nobles further orders will issue. In the meanwhile the payment of Peshkashi has been suspended for a whole year and the amount of instalments of loans falling due in the year 1939-40 has been suspended for a year and one year's interest on the loans has been foregone.

IX. — Suspension of execution of Civil Decrees.

33. The execution of Civil decrees and suits against the Chiefs and Nobles, the Jagirdars and agriculturists have been ordered to be suspended to the end of October 1940.

X. — Relief for Cattle.

34. In order that the Zamindars of the Gang Canal Colony may be encouraged henceforth to sow fodder crops only half Land Revenue, water and crop rates will be charged from such Zamindars who sow fodder crops hereafter.

35. The following Grass Depôts have either been in existence or shall be opened immediately :—

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Bikaner. | 14. Sudsar. | 27. Reni (now Taranagar) |
| 2. Nal. | 15. Banisar. | 28. Narwasi. |
| 3. Gajner. | 16. Dungargarh. | 29. Sidmukh. |
| 4. Kolayat | 17. Bigga. | 30. Anupshahr. |
| 5. Palana. | 18. Rajaldesar. | 31. Kalana. |
| 6. Deshnoko. | 19. Ratangarh. | 32. Bhadra. |
| 7. Surpura. | 20. Chhapar. | 33. Gogameri. |
| 8. Nokha. | 21. Sujangarh. | 34. Nohar. |
| 9. Jamsar. | 22. Sardarshahr. | 35. Tibi. |
| 10. Dulmera. | 23. Depalsar. | 36. Hanumangarh. |
| 11. Lunkaransar. | 24. Churn. | 37. Dholipal. |
| 12. Napasar. | 25. Hadyal. | 38. Dabli. |
| 13. Belasar. | 26. Rajgarh. | 39. Pilibangan. |
| | | 40. Suratgarh. |

36. In order to ensure a continuous supply, all fodder in the Canal Area will be purchased through State Agency under the orders of the Special Officer, Colonization, and will be forwarded to the various Centres from -

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------|
| (1) Ganganagar ; | (3) Gajsinghpur ; and |
| (2) Karanpur ; | (4) Raisinghnagar. |

37. The Special Officer, Colonization, will take urgent steps to have the fodder baled at the Cotton Presses at the rates sanctioned last year.

38. All Cattle Pounds, except those in such areas where there is grass, will be closed.

39. The Special Officer, Colonization, the Inspector-General of Police, the Inspector-General of Customs and Excise and the Revenue Commissioner, Sadar, will take immediate steps to have the villagers informed that very little grazing is available in other States of Rajputana and therefore they are advised to take their cattle to the Canal Area in the State.

MANDHATA SINGH,
Minister-in-charge, Famine Relief Operations.

Copies forwarded to -

1. Army Minister ;
2. Chief Justice of the High Court ;
3. Home Minister ;
4. The Raja Sahib of Sandwa ;
5. The Central Famine Officer ;
6. The Special Officer, Colonization ;
7. The Manager, Bikaner State Railway ;
8. The Chief Engineer, Buildings and Roads ;
9. The Chief Engineer, Irrigation ;
10. The Principal Medical Officer ;
11. The Chief of the Staff, State Army ;
12. The Inspector-General of Customs and Excise ;
13. The Inspector-General of Police ;
14. All Nazims and Revenue Officers ; and
15. All Tehsildars ;

for favour of immediate compliance so far as their respective Departments are concerned.

Copies also forwarded to -

All Chiefs and Nobles ;

for information.

MANDHATA SINGH,
Minister-in-charge, Famine Relief Operations.

APPENDIX H.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

NOTIFICATION

Lallgarh, the 3rd November 1939.

No. 63.— On an examination of the position that has resulted from failure of rain following a year of drought, His Highness' Government have come to the conclusion that the total expenditure involved in combating the dire and unprecedented distress which has befallen the State, will amount to a very large sum.

2. Had it not been for the Gang Canal and the network of Railways that traverses the State, the task of affording relief both to human beings and cattle would have become still more difficult.

3. His Highness the Maharajha is, however, confident that his subjects will rise to the occasion and with the aid given by the State calmly face the calamity with their characteristic courage and fortitude.

4. With the object of giving the necessary help to his beloved subjects, His Highness the Maharajah was graciously pleased to command that with effect from the 20th August 1939 famine be declared.

5. Under His Highness' command, the following measures have been adopted for the relief of his subjects :—

1. Remissions and Suspensions of Land Revenue.

(a) The following scale of remissions and suspensions in Land Revenue has been sanctioned in the non-irrigated portions of the State —

	Remissions	Suspensions
(1) In villages where crops will mature between 30 and 50%	40%	20%
(2) In villages where crops will mature between 10 and 30%	60%	20%
(3) In villages where there is no crop and where crops will mature upto 10%	100%

(b) Arrears of Land Revenue in Khalsa villages during the ensuing two financial years will not be recovered and these years will not be counted for purposes of default.

(c) Grazing fees (Bhoonga) will be entirely remitted in all the non-irrigated (Barani) Tehsils of the State.

The above remissions and suspensions are estimated to amount to approximately Rs. 10 lakhs.

2. Grant of Taccavi Loans.

A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs has been provided for the grant of Taccavi loans which will be free of interest for a period of one year.

3. To offer employment to those thrown out of employment by the cessation of their vocations.

(a) Test works were opened with effect from the 20th of August 1939.

- (b) Relief works estimated to employ nearly 70,000 persons were opened with effect from the 1st October 1939.

Persons directed to the various Relief Works will be carried free on the Bikaner State Railway.

- (c) Construction of buildings which will be mainly of the nature of public utility and public beneficence, *e.g.*, Schools, Hospitals, etc., estimated to employ about 11,000 persons is to be undertaken.

- (d) Adequate provision has been made for the grant of gratuitous relief to the aged, infirm and *Purdahnashins* who will, as far as possible, be collected at the Headquarters of the Tehsils.

To contribute towards the relief of his subjects His Highness the Maharajah has further been graciously pleased to sanction the expenditure of approximately Rs. 1½ lakhs from his Privy Purse.

4. Suspension of Litigation.

The suspension till the end of October 1940 has been ordered of the execution of Civil decrees and of litigation against –

- (a) agriculturists in the non-irrigated portion; and
- (b) the Chiefs and Nobles and other Jagirdars of the State.

5. Allotment of land for cultivation in the Canal Area.

Orders have been issued for the allotment, especially of the land not yet allotted on the perennial and non-perennial canals in the Gang Canal Area, for temporary cultivation to all agriculturists coming from the non-irrigated areas.

Complete remission of Land Revenue, water and crop rates will be granted to such agriculturists and grant of Taccavi made for purchase of seed.

6. Relief to Cattle.

- (a) Fodder depots have been opened at 26 centres of the state where grass and fodder are being sold at cost price.
- (b) In order to prevent profiteering and to maintain a uniform supply to the various depots all grass and fodder are being purchased by State Agency.
- (c) Reduction has been sanctioned in freight chargeable by the State Railway on grass and fodder and the transportation of cattle.
- (d) Remission of 50 per cent. in Land Revenue and water rates and cesses will be allowed to the Zamindars in the Gang Canal Area who undertake during the present harvest, after the 20th August, to sow fodder crops for supply to the Barani areas.
- (e) Steps have also been taken to obtain concession rates over other railways for transport of grass, fodder and cattle.

7. Remissions and suspensions by and to the Chiefs and Nobles.

The Government are happy to announce that the Chiefs and Nobles having realized the need, in present conditions, of affording relief to His Highness' subjects residing in Jagirs have spontaneously offered to follow the example of their Sovereign and recoveries will be made only on the lines adopted in Khalsa areas during the next financial year in Jagir villages.

In consideration of this laudable step decided upon by the Chiefs and Nobles, His Highness has been pleased to command that the Chiefs and Nobles, in their turn, shall be granted the following reliefs :—

- (a) Remission of 25 per cent in the Tribute payable by the Chiefs and Nobles and other Jagirdars. The remaining amount of Tribute will be suspended.
- (b) Suspension in the next financial year of the recovery of arrears of Tribute.
- (c) Remission, for the period of suspension, of interest due on arrears of Tribute.
- (d) A year's grace in the payment of Peshkashi due in the current year.
- (e) Remission of interest for the next year on loans repayable to Government.

By Command,
S. M. BAPNA,
Prime Minister.

APPENDIX I.

Statement of Remissions and Suspensions in Land Revenue and Bhunga in Khalsa Villages.

Serial No.	Name of Tehsil	DEMAND			REMISSIONS				SUSPENSIONS				Grand total of remissions and suspensions	
		Land Revenue	Bhunga	Total	Land Revenue	Bhunga		Total	Land Revenue		Bhunga			
						Percent- age	Amount		Percent- age	Amount	Percent- age	Amount		
1	<i>Nizammat Sadar.</i>													
2	Sadar ...	26,748	2,956	29,704	92%	24,505	100%	2,956	27,461	27,461
3	Surpura ...	23,007	1,944	24,951	100%	23,007	98%	1,917	24,924	24,924
4	Lunkaransar ...	10,378	5,049	15,427	97%	10,152	95%	4,819	14,971	14,971
5	Magra ...	1,843	825	2,668	66%	1,225	25%	206	1,431	1,431
6	<i>Nizammat Sujangarh.</i>													
7	Sujangarh ...	6,058	718	6,776	50%	3,039	100%	718	3,757	23%	1,421	...	1,421	5,178
8	Ratangarh ...	10,089	...	10,089	66%	6,700	6,700	6,700
9	Sardarsahr ...	9,116	1,039	10,155	42%	3,899	100%	1,039	4,938	4,938
10	Dungargarb ...	11,267	2,099	13,366	47%	5,314	24%	517	5,831	9%	1,027	...	1,343	7,174
11	<i>Nizammat Rajgarh.</i>													
12	Rajgarh ...	72,167	1,661	73,828	92%	65,130	100%	1,661	66,791	2%	1,235	...	1,235	68,026
13	Reni ...	15,112	4,125	19,237	100%	15,112	100%	4,125	19,237	19,237
14	Churu ...	18,063	250	18,313	92%	16,608	100%	250	16,858	1%	275	...	275	17,133
15	Nohar ...	53,585	1,440	55,025	100%	53,585	100%	1,440	55,025	55,025
16	Bhadra ...	1,46,833	4,057	1,50,890	100%	146,833	100%	4,057	1,50,890	1,50,890
17	Total Sadar Division	4,04,266	26,163	4,30,429	...	3,75,109	...	23,705	3,98,814	...	3,958	316	4,274	4,03,088
18	<i>Nizammat Suratgarh.</i>													
19	Suratgarh ...	89,238	12,760	1,01,998	100%	89,238	100%	12,760	1,01,998	1,01,998
20	Hanumangarh ...	2,59,327	1,799	2,61,126	46%	1,20,413	100%	1,799	1,22,212	4%	11,678	...	11,678	1,33,890
21	Anupgarh (Barani)...	9,125	4,891	14,016	98%	8,948	100%	4,891	13,839	13,839
22	<i>Canal Area (Barani).</i>													
23	Ganganagar ...	55,185	...	55,185	96%	53,200	53,200	4%	1,985	...	1,985	55,185
24	Padampur ...	8,322	459	8,781	40%	3,359	100%	3,818	7,177	7,177
25	Raisinghnagar ...	5,183	1,804	6,987	34%	1,782	100%	1,804	3,586	3,586
26	Total Ganganagar Division	4,26,380	21,713	4,48,093	...	2,76,940	...	25,072	3,02,012	..	13,663	...	13,663	3,15,675
27	GRAND TOTAL	8,30,646	47,876	8,78,522	...	6,52,049	...	48,777	7,00,826	...	17,621	316	17,937	7,18,763

APPENDIX J.

Statement showing Remissions in Tribute granted to the Chiefs and Nobles and other Jagir-holders.

Serial No	Tehsil	DEMAND OF TRIBUTE				REMISSIONS AT 25 PER CENT OF THE DEMAND					
		Tazimi Thikanas	Non-Tazimis	Hazuris	Sasan	Total	Tazimi Thikanas	Non-Tazimis	Hazuris	Sasan	Total
1	Sadar	1,395	1,574	3,740	6,709	349	393	935	1,677
2	Surpura	6,014	10,012	1,945	820	18,791	1,504	2,503	486	205	4,698
3	Lunkaransar	25,929	5,030	1,459	35	32,453	6,482	1,257	365	9	8,113
4	Magra	2,593	2,197	174	47	5,011	648	549	44	12	1,253
5	Sujangarh	26,939	19,575	292	6	46,812	6,735	4,894	73	1	11,703
6	Ratangarh	5,452	12,567	105	26	18,150	1,363	3,142	26	6	4,537
7	Dungargarh	131	5,732	1,921	330	8,114	33	1,433	480	82	2,028
8	Sardarshahr	9,245	10,263	974	..	20,482	2,311	2,566	244	5,121
9	Rajgarh	24,079	7,361	31,440	6,020	1,840	7,860
10	Churu	12,785	9,517	338	.	22,640	3,196	2,379	85	5,660
11	Reni (now Taranagar)	15,063	4,328	19,391	3,766	1,082	4,848
12	Nohar	37,902	5,337	..	4	43,243	9,476	1,334	...	1-	10,811
13	Bhadra	4,901	1,414	..	.	6,315	1,225	354	1,579
14	Suratgarh	5,812	5,812	1,453	.	.	1,453
	Total	1,72,435	1,00,719	10,948	1,268	2,85,363	43,108	25,179	2,738	316	71,341

APPENDIX K.

Programme of Relief Works sanctioned to be carried out.

Type of Work	Place	Name of work	State, P. P., Municipality or Contribution	Period	No. of labour to be employed	ESTIMATED COST			
						Cost of Famine Labour	Other works expenses	Total cost	
Channels (Extensions and Improvements).	Gajner	CIRCLE - MAGRA DISTRICT.							
		1. Extension of Channi Channel .	S	2	1,000	7,300	2,100	9,400	
		2. Extension of Tufan Channel .	S	1	300	1,200	180	1,380	
		3. Extension of Khari Channel .	S	1	600	2,250	150	2,400	
		4. Kankar pits drainage Channel.	S	1	470	1,800	100	1,900	
		5. Construction of Feeders for Khari Tank.	S	1	370	1,450	250	1,700	
		6. Widening existing Khari Channel.	S	1	580	2,275	345	2,620	
		7. Widening existing Channi Channel.	S	1	1,000	3,900	600	4,500	
		8. New feeder for Channi Tank .	S	1	500	1,800	200	2,000	
		Gangasarowar .	1. Extension of Samurki Channel	S	2	420	1,800	270	2,070
			2. Widening North East feeder .	S	2	480	3,750	560	4,310
			3 Cutting to carry away escape water.	S	2	200	1,530	220	1,750
			4. Construction of drains along pucca road.	S	1	130	500	75	575
			5. Widening existing Samurki Channel.	S	1	280	1,100	170	1,270
			6. New feeder for Samurki joining Bhaleri.	S	2	500	5,000	1,000	6,000
			7. Repairs to Dea Unao Channel.	S	2	300	1,300	200	1,500
	Diatra	Extension of feeder channels for Lakholai and Karnisar.	S	1	50	200	30	230	
	Gajner	1. Deepening Khari Tank .	S	1	220	840	160	1,000	
		2. Deepening Golri Tank .	S	1	110	440	60	500	
		3. Deepening Gajner Lake .	S	5	1,000	19,325	4,675	24,000	
		4. Deepening Chaundasagar .	S	3	1,000	7,700	1,300	9,000	
		5. Excavation of Sukhsagar .	S	2	300	1,300	200	1,500	
		6. Excavation of Suthardi Tank.	P. P.	1	100	425	75	500	
	Kodamdesar .	Deepening and repairs to feeders.	S	3	500	5,650	850	6,500	
	Gangasarowar .	1. Excavation of Gangapura Tank.	S	1	230	900	140	1,040	
		2. Raising banks of Gangasarowar	S	4	1,000	15,150	3,350	18,500	
		3. Deepening Pabuji Talai .	S	1	130	500	75	575	
	Kolayat .	Deepening Lake .	C	4	1,000	12,500	2,500	15,000	
Jogiro .	Cutting side slopes of Tanks and repairs to feeder channels.	S	1	170	660	100	760		
Diatra .	1. Deepening Lakholai .	S	1	110	440	60	500		
	2. Deepening Karnisar .	S	1	110	440	60	500		
Durbari .	Deepening Tank .	S	1	420	1,600	250	1,850		
Nal .	Deepening Tank and extending feeder channels.	S	5	300	5,300	800	6,100		

APPENDIX K.—Contd.

Programme of Relief Works sanctioned to be carried out.

Type of Work	Place	Name of work	State, P. P., Municipality or Contribution	Period	No. of labour to be employed	ESTIMATED COST		
						Cost of Famine Labour	Other works expenses	Total cost of works
Pucca roads	Magra District.	CIRCLE - MAGRA DISTRICT. — Contd.						
		1. Making berms along pucca road.	S	3	380	4,320	680	5,000
Fair-weather Roads (Repairs and construction).	Magra District.	2. Repairs and renewals	S	7	900	22,444	13,756	36,200
		1. Repairs and Construction	P. P.	1	200	750	250	1,000
		2. Repairs and Construction	S	1	200	750	250	1,000
		3. Spreading unscreened kankar along Techri-Jaisalmer road.	S	2	700	5,200	7,200	12,400
	Jogiro	4. Spreading unscreened kankar along Jogiro-Gangasarowar road.	S	2	400	3,050	3,250	6,300
		Construction of Bunds below Jogiro at —						
		1. Dhadar	S	1	400	850	150	1,000
		2. Sialiya	S	1	400	1,300	200	1,500
		3. Khudi	S	1	400	1,750	250	2,000
		Construction of —						
Irrigation Works.	Madh	1. Sankhlan Bund No. 1 below Madh.	S	2	300	2,900	200	3,100
		2. Bund No. 2 below Sankhlan	S	2	400	4,500	300	4,800
		3. Bund No. 4 below Sankhlan	S	3	300	4,250	250	4,500
		4. Diversion of Tilolai Nadi	S	2	500	4,500	500	5,000
		5. Afforestation Bunds	S	3	250	2,810	440	3,250
		6. Closing breach and lowering escape channel of Madh Bund.	S	4	450	6,800	1,200	8,000
	Gangasarowar.	1. Removing old Bunda above Gangasarowar escape.	S	1	500	1,950	300	2,250
		2. Making Khalinds	S	5	250	4,700	700	5,400
		3. Widening culvert at sluice regulator.	S	1	12	50	300	350
	Gajner	1. Repairs to Gajner Bund	S	...	50	25	...	25
2. Golri Bund		S	...	100	100	25	125	
Aerodrome.	Gajner	Levelling Aerodrome	S	1	50	275	25	300
Miscellaneous.	Gajner	1. Levelling park in Satyanarainji's temple.	S	1	100	600	25	625
		2. Clearing field	S	50	...	50
		3. Levelling Hadi for Chestals	P. P.	1	100	475	25	500
Well	Sankhlan	Repairs to well	S	...	15	50	...	50
						1,84,774	51,381	2,36,155

APPENDIX K:—Contd.

Programme of Relief Works sanctioned to be carried out.

Type of Work	Place	Name of work	State, P. P., Municipality or Contribution	Period	No. of labour to be employed	ESTIMATED COST			
						Cost of Famine Labour	Other works expenses	Total cost of works	
Pucca Road construction and maintenance.	Tank improvement.	Bikaner	CIRCLE - SADAR (EXCLUDING MAGRA).						
			Silt Clearance -						
			1. Devikund	S	2	85	640	110	750
			2. Kalyansagar	S	2	85	640	110	750
			3. Sansolao	S	2	85	640	110	750
			4. Sheobari	S	2	85	640	110	750
	Bikaner	5. Sheikhsar	S	2	250	1,870	330	2,200	
		6. Road and pavement layout in old Ginani area.	...	3	800	9,000	7,000	16,000	
		Nokha	Nokha-Sandwa	S	9	7,000	1,63,635	89,365	2,53,000
		Bikaner	1. Road to Basant Behar including ground clearance.	P. P.	3	200	2,250	1,250	3,500
			2. Hamalon-ki-Bari to Gangashahr.	S	4	1,000	10,593	7,537	18,130
			3. Padam Niwas to Sheobari Road	S	3	450	3,710	1,828	5,538
			4. Goga gate to Panch Mukha Hanumanji.	S	3	250	1,964	1,436	3,400
			5. Road maintenance and renewal in Sadar.	S	6	400	9,000	21,000	30,000
Aerodrome.	Bikaner	Construction of new Aerodrome .	S	5	400	10,500	3,702	14,202	
Miscellaneous.	Bikaner	1. Construction of Basant Behar.	P. P.	5	100	1,875	1,04,825	1,06,700	
		2. Construction of Swimming Pool at W. N. High School.	P. P.	2	50	400	5,433	5,833	
		3. Construction of City Dispensary.	C	3	50	540	29,460	30,000	
		4. Construction of Montessori School.	C	4	100	1,500	33,600	35,100	
		5. Staff Quarters for Bus service on Nokha-Chhapar Road.	S	2	500	3,500	1,500	5,000	
		6. Improvement of Sardars' Maidan.	S	3	300	2,730	1,870	4,600	
		7. Regrading Sursagar North feeder.	S	3	500	5,062	8,684	13,746	
		8. Levelling ground in Capital for selling sites.	S	5	700	19,685	5,315	25,000	
		Total costs	2,50,374	3,24,575	5,74,949	
		CIRCLE-SUJANGARH NIZAMAT.							
Tank Improvement.	Chhapar	Silt clearance Chhapar Tank	S	3	220	2,420	430	2,850	
	Sujangarh	Municipal Road	Municipality.	2	200	1,500	1,500	3,000	
	Chhapar	Chhapar-Sandwa Road	S	8	8000	78,430	48,070	1,26,500	
		Chhapar—Salasar Road	S	4	5000	71,610	43,890	1,15,500	
	Ratangarh	Municipal Road	Municipality.	3	190	2,136	1,864	4,000	
	Sardarsbahr	Municipal Road	"	2	190	1,424	1,076	2,500	

APPENDIX K.—Contd.

Programme of Relief Works sanctioned to be carried out.

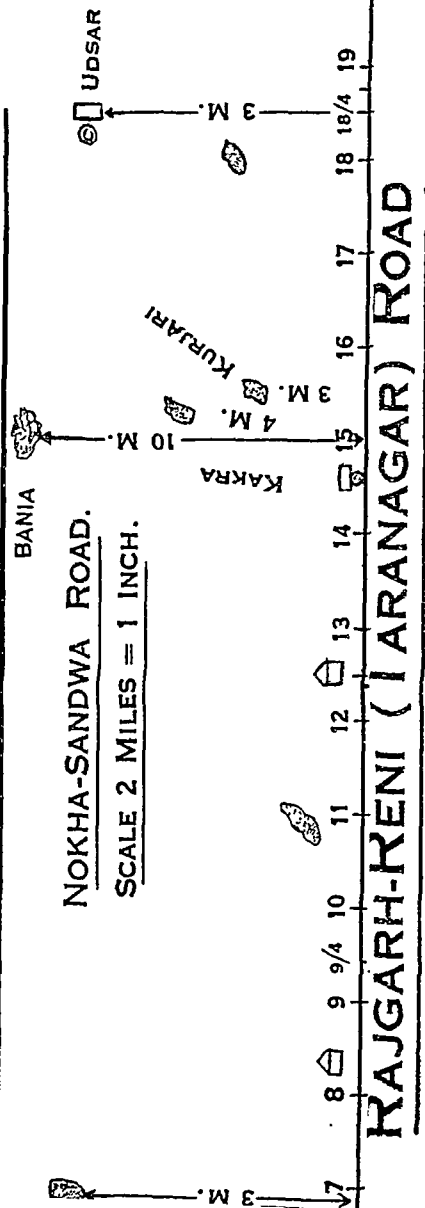
Type of Work	Place	Name of work	State, P. P., Municipality or Contribution	Period	No. of labour to be employed	ESTIMATED COST		
						Cost of Famine Labour	Other works expenses	Total cost of works
CIRCLE-SUJANGARH NIZAMAT. —								
Contd.								
Aerodrome.	Parihara	Construction of Aerodrome	S	1	50	450	50	500
Drainage Scheme.	Sujangarh	Drainage of storm water in Sujangarh.	Municipality.	4	200	3,230	570	3,800
Masonry works.	Chhapar and Salasar.	Staff quarters for Bus services on Chhapar-Nokha and Chhapar-Salasar Roads.	S	2	550	3,500	1,500	5,000
Total costs						1,64,700	98,950	2,63,650
CIRCLE-RAJGARH NIZAMAT.								
Tank Improvement.	Khasoli	Silt clearance	S	3	200	900	100	1,000
	Dhanoti Chhoti.	"	S	2	500	4,000	200	4,200
	Jogiwala	"	S	1	800	2,150	150	2,300
	Nuan.	"	S	1	200	750	50	800
	Phophana	"	S	2	200	1,400	100	1,500
Pucca Road construction.	Rajgarh	1. Rajgarh-Reni Road	S	6	4000	85,250	52,250	1,37,500
	"	2. Rajgarh-Budhawas Road	S	6	5000	1,20,720	60,360	1,81,080
	"	3. Municipal Road	Municipality.	2	150	1,340	660	2,000
	Churu	Municipal Road	"	2	300	2,250	1,750	4,000
Aerodrome.	Rajgarh	Construction of Aerodrome	S	2	400	2,875	500	3,375
Masonry works.	Rajgarh and Reni (now Taranagar).	Staff quarters for Bus Service on Rajgarh-Reni Road.	S	2	1070	6,000	2,000	8,000
Total costs						2,27,635	1,18,120	3,45,755
CIRCLE-SURATGARH NIZAMAT.								
Improvement of Tanks.	Suratgarh	T a n k	S	1	340	1,275	225	1,500
	Rampura	"	S	1	450	1,700	300	2,000
	Sardargarh	"	S	1	450	1,700	300	2,000
	Shivpura	"	S	1	112	425	75	500
	Manaktheri	"	S	1	112	425	75	500
	Badopal	"	S	1	112	425	75	500
	Goluwala	"	S	1	225	850	150	1,000
	Dhadbianwali	"	S	1	22	85	15	100
	Jakhranwali	"	S	1	45	170	30	200
	Hanumangarh	"	S	1	225	850	150	1,000
	Bolanwali	"	S	1	112	425	75	500
	Dhaban	"	S	1	80	170	30	200
	Rangmahal	"	S	4	100	1,700	300	2,000

Programme of Relief

Type of Work	Place	Name of work
CIRCLE-SURATGARH <i>Contd.</i>		
Pucca Road construction.	Hanumaingarh	Motor road into F...
Repairs to wells.	Badopal	Well
	Lakhasar	"
	Karnisar	"
	Sangar	"
	Dhaban	"
Fair-weather Roads.	Suratgarh	Maintenance
Aerodrome.	"	Construction of Aer...
CIRCLE-CANAL		
Tank improvement.	Sameja Non-perennial tract.	New tanks and improving tanks.
Channels.	Canal Area	Widening, strengthening with...
RAILWAY WORK		
	Durbari	(a) Digging of kank...
		(b) Programme for Anupgarh Br...

APPENDIX L

WING METALLED ROADS CONSTRUCTED DURING THE FAMINE 1939-40.



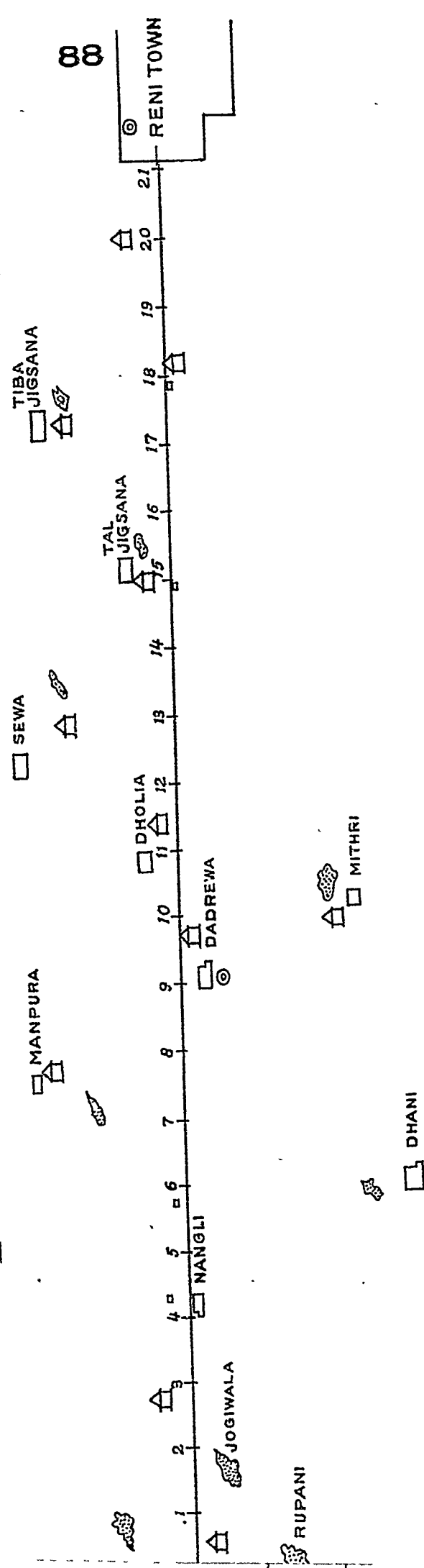
AWAS

26
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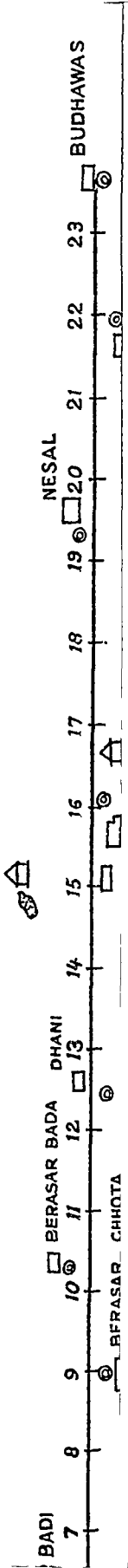
Types of Work

- Aerodrome. P
- Drainage Scheme. S
- Masonry works. C
- Tank Improvement. { K, D, Jc, N, Pl, R
- Pucca Road construction. { Cl, Ru
- Aerodrome. Ra
- Masonry works. Ra
- Improvement of Tanks. { Su, Ra, Sa, Sh, Ma, Ba, Go, Dh, Jak, Ha, Bol, D



RENI TOWN

RAJGARH-BUDHAWAS ROAD



Remarks	
Serial No	Kind
1	
2	
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APPENDIX M.

Statement showing Relief Works completed.

Type of Work	of work	Place	Cost	Remarks
Aerodrome.		<u>1. Magra District.</u>		
Drainage Scheme.		<u>1. Kodamdesar.</u>		
Masonry works.		Extension of Sundergiri Channel	1,391	
		<u>2. Gajner.</u>		
	Extension and improvement of channels.	Extension and widening of Channi Channel	21,204	
		Extension of Toofan Channel	739	
		Extension and widening of Khari Channel	8,594	
		Construction of feeders for Khari tank ..	1,334	
		Remodelling Bhalala Channel	1,150	
		<u>3. Gangasarowar.</u>		
		Extension of Gangapura feeder	170	
		Widening North-East feeder	4,811	
		Cutting to carry away escape water	2,940	
		Extension and widening of Samorki Channel	6,885	
	Irrigation works.	Construction of new feeder for Samorki joining Bhaleri ...	6,760	
		Deepening and widening of Dea Unao Channel	1,239	
		Construction of drains along <i>pucca</i> roads	1,009	
		Construction of : -		
		(1) Sankhlan Bund No 1 below Madh	3,702	
		(2) Bund No. 2 below Sankhlan	4,826	
		(3) " " 4 " "	4,500	
		(4) Diversion of Tilolai Nadi	4,187	
		Construction of Bunds below Guda at		
		(1) Dhadhar	1,347	
	Deepening of tanks.	(2) Sialiya	2,319	
		(3) Khudi	2,658	
		Nal	837	
		Sukhsagar	986	
		Chaundasagar	29,645	
		Constructing a <i>pucca</i> cattle ramp at Chaundasagar ...	304	
		Gajner Lake	3,380	
		Removing earth from downstream slope of glacis of Gajner Lake	825	
		Khari Tank	2,240	
		Gangapura Tank	872	
		Raising banks of Gangasarowar	4,704	

APPENDIX M.—*Contd.*

Statement showing Relief Works completed.

Serial No.	Kind of work	P l a c e	Cost	Remarks
27	Metalled Roads	Making berms along <i>pucca</i> roads	4,533	
28		Surfacing and repairs to Bikaner-Kolayat Road	4,708	
29		General repairs and renewals of roads	36,452	
30		Construction of road round Chaundasagar	314	
31		Repairs to and extension of <i>pucca</i> causeways on Gajner-Motawatan Road.	281	
32		Construction of causeways on Jogiro tank	191	
33		Construction of a causeway on Jogiro-Gangasarowar	904	
34		Making an approach road and Chakkar for temple and tank at Gangapura.	706	
35	Fair-weather Roads.	Widening of culvert at sluice regulator, Gangasarowar	327	
36		Raising Madh-Diatra Road	4,211	
37		Spreading <i>Kankar</i> along Jogiro-Gangasarowar Road	295	
38		Repairs to and construction of Ronicha Road	363	
39	Aerodrome.	Repairs and construction of fair-weather roads in Magra District.	1,022	
40		Levelling Aerodrome at Gajner	252	
41	Miscellaneous.	Removing old Bund above Gangasarowar escape	1,029	
42		Closing breach and lowering escape Channel of Madh Bund	3,321	
43		Filling Madh Bund breach	510	
44		Repairs to Bund at Gajner... ..	25	
45		„ „ Golri Bund	109	
46	Well.	Levelling park in Satyanarainji's Temple	625	
47		Repairs to Sankhlan well	1,536	
	 Total	1,89,327	
<u>II. Sadar Nizamat (excluding Magra District.)</u>				
<u>I. Capital.</u>				
48	Metalled Roads.	Approach Road to Basant Behar	3,983	
49		Improving the First Circle near W. T. Institute	2,225	
50		Approach road to Sardars' Avenue	1,245	
51		Realignment of Processional Road from North-West corner of Sursagar tank to second culvert.	6,706	
52		Surfacing, renewal and carpeting of certain roads in Ganga Niwas Public Park due to realignment of road curves.	2,248	
53		Asphalting roads in Raj Bilas	2,913	

APPENDIX M.—*Contd.*

Statement showing Relief Works completed.

Serial No	Kind of work	Place	Cost	Remarks
54	Metalled Road.	General maintenance and renewal of roads in the Capital ...	13,314	
55	Aerodrome.	Construction of Aerodrome	12,720	
56	Masonry works.	Construction of Montessori School	35,414	
<u>2. Districts.</u>				
57	Metalled Road.	Construction of Nokha-Sandwa Road (47 miles)	3,61,882	
		Total ...	4,42,650	
<u>III. Sujangarh Nizamat.</u>				
58	Construction of Metalled Roads.	Chhapar-Sandwa Road (22 miles)	2,00,852	
59		Chhapar-Salasar Road (23½ miles)	1,53,714	
60		Municipal Road at Sardarshahr	14,500	Chargeable to Municipality.
61	Tank.	Deepening of Natholao tank at Sujangarh	1,410	
62	Aerodrome.	Construction of Aerodrome at Parthara	413	
		Total ...	3,70,889	
<u>IV. Rajgarh Nizamat.</u>				
63	Construction of Metalled Roads.	Rajgarh-Reni Road (21½ miles)	1,65,737	
64		Rajgarh-Budhawas Road (24 miles)... ..	93,196	
65		Municipal Road at Churu	5,032	Do.
66	Deepening of tanks.	Dhanoti Chhoti	4,206	
67		Sahwa	442	
68		Khasoli	1,000	
69		Jogiwala	222	
70		Nuan	767	
71		Nohar	1,105	Do.
72		Gogameri	3,041	Rs. 1,000 Charged to Gogameri Fund
73		Phephana	1,497	
		Total ...	2,76,245	
<u>V. Suratgarh Nizamat.</u>				
74	Metalled Road.	Construction of Motor Road into Hanumangarh Fort ...	4,424	
75	Aerodrome.	Construction of aerodrome at Suratgarh	2,162	

APPENDIX M.—*Contd.*

Statement showing Relief Works completed.

Serial No.	Kind of work	Place	Cost	Remarks
76	Deepening of tanks.	Suratgarh	1,500	
77		Rangmahal	1,477	
78		Rampura	1,857	
79		Sardargarh	1,938	
80		Sheopura	317	
81		Badopal	494	
82		Goluwala	918	
83		Dhadhianwali... ..	100	
84		Jakhranwali	199	
85		Hanumangarh	1,135	
86	Repairs to wells.	Bolanwali	198	
87		Dhaban	165	
88		Karnisar	362	
89		Sangar	394	
90		Kolha	1,500	
Total ...			19,140	
<u>VI. Canal Area.</u>				
91	Earthwork.	Widening, strengthening and providing service banks along distributing channels on the Gang Canal system ...	2,43,782	
92	Masonry works.	Construction of <i>Pucca</i> outlets	8,919	
93	Tank.	Deepenig Kararwali tank	1,786	
Total ...			2,54,487	
<u>VII. Railway Works.</u>				
94	Digging <i>kankar</i> .	Durbari	20,190	
95	Raising line.	Canal Loop line:—		
		(a) from mile 62/11 to 64/16.	5,235	
		(b) from mile 66/12 to 68/12.	8,332	
96		Certain portion of the Anupgarh Branch for ballasting ...	4,998	
97	Widening.	At mile one of Loharu line	7,705	
98	Cuttings.	At miles 143 and 147 near Rajiasar and at miles 157½, 158 and 159 near Suratgarh.	7,508	
Total ...			53,968	
Grand Total ...			16,06,706	

APPENDIX N.

Statement showing Relief Works carried out from Privy Purse.

Serial No.	Kind of work	Place	Cost	REMARKS
		<u>I. Magra District.</u>		
1	Excavation of tank.	Suthardi Tank	345	
2	Fair-weather roads.	Repairs to fair-weather Shikar roads	1,137	
3		Levelling <i>Shikarhana</i> Field for Cheetal.	489	
4	Miscellaneous.	Levelling ground for little Public Park for village opposite Satyanarayanji's temple at Gajner.	443	
		<u>II. Capital</u>		
5	Masonry works.	Construction of Basant Behar	1,84,907	
6	" "	Construction of a swimming pool for Walter Nobles' High School.	5,733	
		<u>III. Suratgarh Nizamat.</u>		
7	Fair-weather roads.	Maintenance of fair-weather roads	248	
		Total	1,93,302	

APPENDIX O.

Statement showing details of amount expended by private individuals in the State on excavation of tanks and repairs to wells, etc.

S. No.	Name of Tehsil	Name of person	Amount expended	Remarks
	NIZAMAT SADAR.		Rs.	
1	Sadar	1. Seth Ram Gopal Mohta 2. „ Madan Gopal Dammani	5,000 850	
2	Lunkaransar	3. „ Jethmal, Thakarsidass, Nathmal Bothra 4. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti 5. Jamnadas Agarwala, Ratangarh	2,850 906 525	
	NIZAMAT SUJANGARH.			
3	Dungargarh	6. Seth Shankarmal Naharmal Bajoria, Ratangarh 7. Saligram Brahman and Dhanaram Jat, Redi 8. Badri Narain Brahman, Momasar 9. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti	8,200 1,500 1,000 537	
4	Ratangarh	10. Seth Shankarmal Naharmal Bajoria 11. „ Naurangrai Kishandayal Ajitsaria 12. „ Surajmal Nagarmal Jalan 13. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti	26,600 2,300 900 564	
5	Sardarshahr	14. Seth Shankarmal Naharmal Bajoria, Ratangarh 15. Jalan Ganga Bishan 16. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti 17. Aidan Chandak 18. Sukhdeo Brahman, Pulasar 19. Sukhanand Agarwala 20. Anant Ram Tharad, Ratangarh 21. Haribux Ajitsaria 22. Dungarmal Agarwala, Ratangarh 23. Seth Birdhichand Karwa 24. Magnaram Brahman, Ramsisar 25. Others	2,202 1,500 1,102 956 600 595 560 500 340 300 200 250	
	NIZAMAT RAJGARH.			
6	Rajgarh	26. Seth Surajmal Mohta 27. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti	6,500 2,808	
7	Churu	28. Mst. Sheodevi (deceased) 29. Seth Jaidayal Goenka 30. Haribux Onkarmal Bhaosinghka 31. Marda Bhairundan 32. Bihani Motilal 33. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti	3,151 2,679 1,000 900 500 353	
8	Reni (now Taranagar)	34. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti 35. Seth Naurangrai Kishandayal Ajitsaria	4,577 1,410	
9	Bhadra	36. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti	3,187	
10	Nohar.	37. Thikana Rawatsar 38. „ Jasana 39. Bhairundan Golan 40. Thikana Bhukarka 41. Mst. Bhuri widow of Bhagwana Ram Brahman, Kansar	5,000 1,000 600 500 250	
		Total	95,252	

APPENDIX P.

Statement showing the rates of food stuffs fixed for the Famine Camps.

Serial No.	Name of place	Wheat		Bajri		FLOUR		PULSES				Ghee		Til oil.		Gur		Salt		Chil- lies		Toba- cco				
		Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.	Sr.	Ch.			
1	Magra District	From .	7	12	8	0	7	0	4	5	0	5	0	4	8	0	10	2	0	5	0	15	0	2	8	
		To .	10	0	10	0	9	0	9	4	6	0	6	0	5	8	0	12	2	8	7	0	16	0	3	4
2	Sadar Nizamat. Nokha-Sandwa Road	From .	8	4	8	4	7	6	7	6	7	0	5	8	5	0	0	9	2	0	3	8	14	0	2	12
		To .	11	0	11	0	10	2	10	2	8	5	6	8	5	8	0	12	2	8	6	4	15	0	3	4
3	Sujangarh Nizamat. Sandwa-Chhapar and Chhapar-Salasar Roads.	From .	8	4	8	8	7	4	7	8	7	0	5	8	4	12	0	9	2	8	3	8	14	0	2	8
		To .	10	8	10	8	9	14	9	14	7	8	5	12	5	4	0	11	3	0	5	8	14	8	3	0
4	Rajgarh Nizamat. Rajgarh-Reni and Raj- garh-Budhawas Roads.	From .	8	8	9	0	7	8	8	0	7	8	6	8	4	8	0	11	2	12	4	0	15	0	2	8
		To .	10	8	10	0	9	8	9	0	8	4	7	8	5	0	1	0	3	4	5	8	16	0	3	8
5	Suratgarh Nizamat	From .	9	8	9	0	8	8	8	0	7	0	6	0	5	0	0	12	2	8	5	8	15	0	2	8
		To .	13	0	12	0	12	0	11	0	9	0	8	0	5	12	1	0	3	4	7	0	16	0	3	8
6	Canal Area	From .	10	0	9	0	9	0	8	0	7	8	6	0	6	0	0	13	3	0	5	0	15	0	3	0
		To .	14	8	12	0	13	8	11	0	12	0	8	0	7	0	1	1	3	8	8	0	16	0	4	0

96-97.

APPENDIX Q

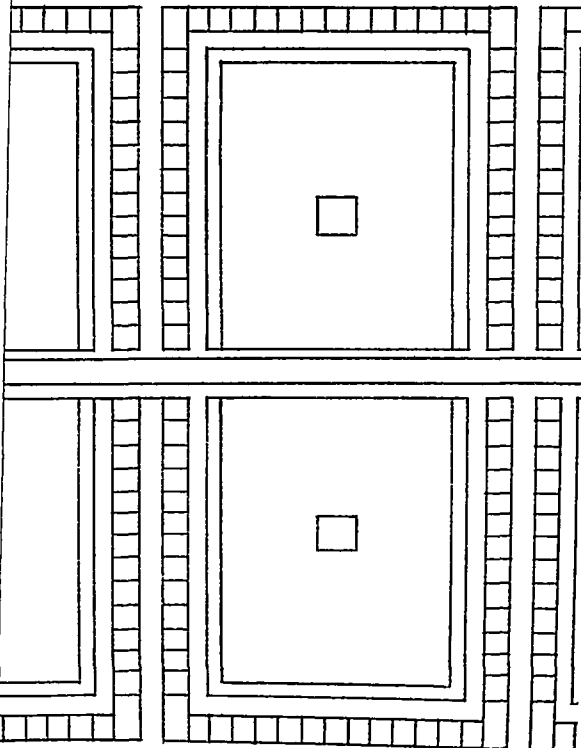
MINE RELIEF CAM

1 INCH = 80 FT.

5-0"

R D

B.



STOR

APPENDIX R.

Statement showing details of clothes distributed gratis amongst
labour in Famine Relief Camps.

Serial No	Particulars	NO. OF CLOTHES DISTRIBUTED				
		On State account	Private		Total	Grand Total
			Through P. Z. M. O.	Others		
1	<i>Siraks and Dhussas</i>	4,736	55	949	1,004	5,740
	Men.					
2	<i>Kurtas</i>	3,560	1,300	378	1,678	5,238
3	<i>Janghias</i>	2,343	788	268	1,056	3,399
4	<i>Dhotis</i>	1,398	..	12	12	1,410
5	<i>Caps and Pagris</i>	154	7	161	161
	Women.					
6	<i>Kurtis and Kanchlis</i>	4,675	997	4	1,001	5,676
7	<i>Ghaghbras</i>	4,982	564	7	571	5,553
8	<i>Orhnas</i>	5,499	248		248	5,747
	Children.					
9	<i>Kurtas</i>	4,966	1,742	388	2,130	7,096
10	<i>Janghias</i>	2,952	966	21	987	3,939
	TOTAL	35,111	6,814	2,034	8,848	43,959

APPENDIX S.

Statement showing details of amount expended by private individuals in the State on distribution of clothes, grain, etc., gratis to poor.

Serial No.	Name of Tehsil	Name of person	Details of charity	Amount expended	Remarks
<i>Nizamat Sadar.</i>					
1	Sadar ...	1. Seth Ram Gopal Mohta ...	Distribution of grain, clothes, medicines, etc	65,000	
	" ...	2. " Madan Gopal Dammani .	Distribution of grain	300	
	" ...	3. " Maganmal Kothari ...	" " ...	200	
2	Lunkaransar ..	4. " Jethmal, Thakarsidas, Nathmal Bothra.	Distribution of clothes and supply of potable water	1,719	
	" ...	5. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti .	Distribution of grain and supply of water.	1,359	
	" ...	6. Seth Badri Das Daga, Bikaner.	Supply of potable water	1,193	
	" ...	7. Pt. Ganeshram, Kalu ...	Distribution of grain	1,125	
<i>Nizamat Sujangarh.</i>					
3	Dungargarh ...	8. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti...	" " ...	1,475	
	" ...	9. Seth Shankarmal Bajoria, Ratangarh.	" " ...	1,000	
4	Sujangarh ...	10. " Surajmal Pansari ...	" " ...	15,000	
	" ...	11. Champalal Saraogi ...	" " ...	800	
	" ...	12. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti...	" " ...	465	
5	Ratangarh ...	13. Seth Surajmal Nagarmal Jalan.	Distribution of clothes and grain and supply of water.	19,320	
	" ...	14. Seth Shankarmal Bajoria ...	Distribution of grain	8,000	
	" ...	15. Seth Naurangrai Kishandayal Ajitsaria.	" " ...	700	
	" ...	16. Seth Hanutram Gangaram Taparia.	Supply of food to 60 persons daily for 8 months.	...	
6	Sardarshahr ..	17. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti. .	Distribution of grain	708	
	" ...	18. Tharad Anantram, Ratangarh .	" " ...	600	
	" ...	19. Ajitsaria Haribux, Ratangarh .	" " ...	600	
	" ...	20. Others ...	" " ...	200	
<i>Nizamat Rajgarh.</i>					
7	Rajgarh ...	21. Seth Surajmal Mohta ...	Distribution of clothes and grain.	6,500	
	" ...	22. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti...	Distribution of grain and supply of water.	2,299	
	" ...	23. Shankarmal Gheuka ...	Distribution of clothes	300	
	" ...	24. Seths Nagarmal Fatehpuria and Srinivas Sureka.	Distribution of 4 chhataks of grain per head to about 100 persons a day.	...	

APPENDIX S. - *Contd.*

Statement showing details of amount expended by private individuals in the State on distribution of clothes, grain, etc., gratis to poor.

Serial No.	Name of Tehsil	Name of person	Details of charity	Amount expended	Remarks
8	<i>Nizamut Rajgarh. - Contd.</i>				
	Churu	25. Kheinka Madho Prasad	Distribution of grain	4,031	
	"	26 Seth Jaidayal Goenka	Distribution of clothes and grain.	2,690	
	"	27 Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti...	Cash grants to impoverished agriculturists.	1,000	
	"	28. Jotia Lachhman Das Khubchand	Distribution of grain	1,000	
	"	29 Lohia Kanabhyalal	Distribution of clothes	900	
	"	30 Seth Jugal Kishore Birla	" "	700	
	"	31. " Surajmal Nagarmal Jalan, Ratangarh.	" "	800	
	"	32 Marda Balkishan...	Distribution of grain	219	
9	"	33. Mantri Parmanand	" "	100	
	Reni (now Taranagar)	34 Seth Naurangrai Kishandayal Ajitsaria, Ratangarh.	Distribution of clothes and grain.	7,876	
	"	35. Lodha Mal Chand	Distribution of grain, etc	2,900	
	"	36 Saraogi Rawatmal Sri Ram	" "	1,253	
10	"	37. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti...	" "	1,163	
	Bhadra	38. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti...	" "	1,777	
	"	39. Sheolal Shambhulal Baiwala	" "	850	
	"	40 Santuram Lohariwala	" "	155	
11	"	41. Ramanand Lohariwala	" "	150	
	Nohar	42. Public of Nohar	Organizing a spinning centre	13,904	
	"	43 Thikana Rawatsar	Supply of food to poor	4,000	
	"	44. Seth Shadinam Pachisia	" "	800	
	"	45. Thikana Bhukarka	" "	500	
	"	46 Gajanand Nowar	" "	300	
Total				1,75,431	

APPENDIX T.

**Instructions issued by the Principal Medical Officer to Medical Staff in
Famine Relief Camps.**

1. Daily look after sanitation in the Camp and enforce all necessary sanitary arrangements according to regulations.
 2. Attend the Camp Dispensary at all times and treat all cases going there spontaneously. Never leave the Station without permission from the Principal Medical Officer's Office.
 3. Go round the Camp twice a day, morning and evening, to detect cases of mal-nourishment, etc.
 4. Look for patients with initial symptoms of infectious diseases and if found :—
 - (a) see to their segregation, and
 - (b) in suspected cases, put them in a quarantine Camp for which arrangements should be promptly made in collaboration with the Camp Officer.
 5. Doubtful cases, *i.e.*, where diagnosis is difficult to arrive at as well as cases which do not show any improvement after 24 hours of treatment, should be sent to the nearest 1st Class Hospital or the main Hospital in the Capital, whichever is convenient.
 6. Take all routine preventive measures against infectious diseases, *i.e.* adopt such measures as :—
 - (a) Vaccination — soon after the labourers and their families arrive in the Camp,
 - (b) Anti-typhoid inoculation — in February 1940, &
 - (c) Anti-cholera inoculation — in March-April if the Camp is still going.
 7. Where dysentery is prevalent, have sufficient stock of —
 - (a) Emetine injections;
 - (b) Anti-dysentery Serum;
 - (c) Arrow-root for making Kanji; and
 - (d) Some tea.
 8. Always attend roll call. This would bring to notice at once what particular man, woman or child needs attention.
 9. Try and persuade such sick people as do not come to the Dispensary on their own account either to take treatment or, if the case is serious, to send them to the nearest Hospital. If patients refuse treatment notify them to the Camp Officer.
 10. Treat source of water supply with Pot. Permanganate. In co-operation with Camp Authorities see that the water is filtered through nice clean linen before being poured into the drums.
 11. Correspond direct with the Principal Medical Officer's Office for all requirements and in any emergency telegraph.
 12. Submit weekly health reports and consolidated monthly reports on the printed forms.
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कैफियत अज़ तरफ़ मिनिस्टर इंचार्ज, फैमिन रिलीफ़ ऑपरेशन्स, राज श्री बीकानेर ।

बख़िदमत ठाकरां राज श्री

अपरंच बबजह कहतसाली राज के ठिकाणों के गांवों में जो मवेशियान लावारिस यानी सूनी फिर रही हैं उनकी हिफाज़त करना जरूरी है ताकि अगले साल में खेती व दूध घी के लिये मवेशी मिल सकें, इसलिये राज से यह इन्तज़ाम किया जा रहा है कि अमला तहसील व फ़ौज के सिपाही आबारा यानी सूनी मवेशियों को इकट्ठा करके तहसील में ले जावें ताकि वे रकवा नहर में भेज दी जावें । इसलिये आप अपने ठिकाने के आदमियों व गांवों के बेगारियान के साथ सूनी मवेशी तहसील मुताल्लिका में भेज कर तहसीलदार के सुपुर्द करा दिरावें ताकि वे आबारा गायें भूख के कारण न मरने पावें और यह भी खयाल रहे कि ऐसी गायें चार वेम से ऊंची व्याही हुई नहीं भेजनी चाहियें और बूढ़े बैल भी नहीं भेजने चाहियें क्योंकि ऐसी बूढ़ी मवेशी मुत-घातिर दो साल कहतसाली की बजह से बहुत कमज़ोर होने के सबब से रेल के डिब्बों में सफ़र करने की सज़त तकलीफ़ बरदाश्त नहीं कर सकेंगी और रास्ते में ही उनके मर जाने का अन्देशा है । ऐसी बूढ़ी व कमज़ोर मवेशियों के खाने पीने का इन्तज़ाम कई कस्बों में सेठ साहूकारों और म्यूनिसिपेलिटी द्वारा हो रहा है इसलिये सिर्फ़ चार वेम तक की ही व्याही हुई गायें मय टोघड़ी, टोघड़े व बैल तहसीलदारान के पास भेजी जावें ।

इस बारे में श्री जी साहबों का खास अहकाम है कि जहां तक होसके गायों की जान बचाई जावे इसलिये सबका फ़र्ज है कि इसमें पूरी दिलचस्पी से काम करें और पूरी इमदाद करें ।

जरिये कैफियत हाज़ा राज को तकलीफ़ दी जाती है कि राज बराय मेहरबानी लावारिस यानी सूनी गायें बगैरह तहसील मुताल्लिका में भिजवा दिरावें ।

जीवराजसिंह,

मेजर-जनरल,

राजा ऑफ़ सांडवा,

मिनिस्टर इन्चार्ज, फैमिन रिलीफ़ ऑपरेशन्स।

APPENDIX V.

Statement showing details of amount expended by private individuals on supply of fodder and *Guwar* to ownerless cattle.

Serial No.	Name of Tehsil	Name of person	Amount expended	Remarks
	NIZAMAT SADAR.			
1	Sadar . . .	1. Seth Ram Gopal Mohta . . . 2. Swami Kishandass . . . 3. Seth Madan Gopal Dammani . . . 4. „ Motilal Mohta . . . 5. Hariram Modi . . . 6. Hanumandas Kandoi . . . 7. Maganmal Kothari . . . 8. Moolchand Bhadawat . . .	30,000 5,000 2,000 1,000 500 200 100 100	From public subscrip- tion.
2	Surpura . . .	9. Public of Nokha Mandi . . . 10. Seth Juharmal Bajaj, Himmatsar . . .	8,957 2,000	
3	Lunkaransar . . .	11. Seth Jethmal, Thakarsidas, Nathmal Bothra. 12. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti . . .	1,600 116	
	NIZAMAT SUJANGARH.			
4	Dungargarh . . .	13. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti . . . 14. Seth Shankarmal Naharmal Bajoria . . .	1,011 1,000	
5	Ratangarh . . .	15. Seth Shankarmal Naharmal Bajoria . . . 16. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti . . . 17. Seth Partapmal Bothra, Rajalidesar . . . 18. „ Naurangrai Kishandayal Ajitsaria . . . 19. „ Surajmal Nagarmal Jalan . . .	6,000 2,200 871 800 400	
6	Sujangarh . . .	20. Through Seth Fateh Chand Kandoi . . .	27,000	Do
7	Sardarshahr . . .	21. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti . . . 22. Seths Shikarchand, Nathmal, Bhanwarlal Rampuria. 23. Badridas Kandoi . . . 24. Khubechand Chaudhri . . . 25. Others . . .	2,137 1,000 250 150 125	
	NIZAMAT RAJGARH.			
8	Churu . . .	26. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti . . . 27. Marda Balkishan . . .	3,995 2,362	
9	Rajgarh . . .	28. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti . . .	1,041	
10	Reni (now Taranagar.)	29. Public of Reni . . . 30. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti . . . 31. Ramballabh Rameshwarlal . . .	8,948 3,051 501	
11	Nohar . . .	32. Seth Hazarimal Periwal . . . 33. „ Gajanand Newar . . . 34. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti . . .	4,700 1,300 1,000	
12	Bhadra . . .	35. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti . . .	1,668	
	NIZAMAT SURATGARH.			
13	Suratgarh . . .	36. Rajputana Akal Sewa Samiti . . .	500	
		Total . . .	1,23,583	

Statement showing result of cattle

Serial No.	Name of Tehsil	COWS							BULLOCKS						
		Enume- ration 1935	MORTALITY				Enume- ration 1940	Enume- ration 1935	MORTALITY				Enume- ration 1940	Enume- ration 1935	
			1938-39	1939-40		Total			1938-39	1939-40		Total			
				No	Per- cent- age					No.	Per- cent- age				
1	Sadar ...	72,978	23,421	31,609	43%	55,030	11,997	29,465	7,725	11,000	37%	18,725	2,063	8,729	
2	Surpura ...	37,382	15,840	14,036	38 "	29,876	8,432	25,262	6,227	8,866	35 "	15,093	5,518	14,370	
3	Lunkaransar ...	62,286	13,644	31,040	50 "	44,684	16,550	22,054	6,471	9,215	42 "	15,686	2,407	14,869	
4	Magia	5,068	2,568	...	
5	Sujangarh ...	29,425	11,180	7,248	25 "	18,428	11,164	15,451	3,402	4,843	31 "	8,245	4,362	11,223	
6	Ratangarh ...	17,997	5,887	2,795	14 "	8,682	9,362	9,069	2,078	2,957	33 "	5,035	2,365	9,172	
7	Sardarsahr ...	37,072	12,445	4,523	23 "	16,968	19,436	12,447	2,027	2,886	23 "	4,913	5,248	20,461	
8	Dungargarh ...	19,559	3,892	8,772	24 "	12,664	7,025	10,398	2,101	3,007	29 "	5,108	3,378	14,809	
9	Rajgarh ...	39,642	13,600	13,690	35 "	27,290	12,090	16,874	4,522	6,437	38 "	10,959	2,811	11,336	
10	Churu ...	21,991	6,036	5,418	25 "	11,454	10,329	8,946	1,974	2,809	32 "	4,783	2,530	6,625	
11	Reni ...	22,348	7,195	7,843	35 "	15,038	6,935	7,753	2,273	3,237	42 "	5,510	817	6,546	
12	Nohar ...	49,830	18,326	10,314	21 "	28,640	20,587	18,957	5,136	7,313	39 "	12,449	3,015	13,140	
13	Bhadra ...	24,795	9,817	8,598	35 "	18,415	6,131	10,959	3,097	4,410	40 "	7,507	1,563	8,925	
Total Sadar Division ...		4,35,305	1,11,283	1,45,886	33 "	2,87,169	1,45,106	1,87,636	47,033	66,980	36 "	1,14,013	38,645	1,40,205	
14	Suratgarh ...	27,552	393	15,782	51 "	16,175	11,851	13,072	196	8,104	62 "	8,300	2,369	4,929	
15	Hanumangarh ...	26,911	2,113	13,056	49 "	15,169	13,998	19,002	1,409	6,797	36 "	8,206	7,301	11,759	
16	Anupgarh ...	26,347	529	19,363	71 "	19,892	6,706	14,680	265	6,932	47 "	7,197	4,789	3,393	
Total Barani Tehsils ...		5,16,115	1,44,318	1,94,087	38 "	3,38,405	1,77,161	2,34,389	48,903	88,813	38 "	1,37,716	53,104	1,60,286	
17	Ganganagar ...	15,041	3,080	1,259	8 "	4,339	9,491	16,885	1,096	1,559	9 "	2,655	11,226	13,703	
18	Karanpur ...	8,066	1,542	829	10 "	2,371	7,781	13,022	201	287	2 "	488	11,255	10,268	
19	Raisinghnagar ...	8,990	1,227	504	6 "	1,731	5,183	7,879	299	426	5 "	725	6,150	4,795	
20	Padampur ...	6,852	1,088	646	9 "	1,734	4,563	8,463	140	199	2 "	339	7,412	6,022	
Total Canal Area ...		38,979	6,937	3,238	8 "	10,175	28,018	46,249	1,736	2,471	5 "	4,207	36,043	34,788	
GRAND TOTAL ...		5,55,074	1,51,255	1,97,325	36 "	3,48,580	2,05,179	2,80,638	50,639	91,284	33 "	1,41,923	89,147	1,95,077	

DIX W.

enumeration held in September 1940.

BUFFALOES					CAMELS						SHEEP AND GOATS					
MORTALITY				Enu- meration 1940	Enu- meration 1935	MORTALITY				Enu- meration 1940	Enu- meration 1935	MORTALITY				Enu- meration 1940
1938-39	1939-40		Total			1938-39	1939-40		Total			1938-39	1939-40		Total	
	No.	Per- cent- age					No.	Per- cent- age								
2,803	2,494	28%	5,247	2,862	10,220	337	421	4%	758	9,379	1,93,927	1,28,793
4,309	4,122	29 "	8,431	5,882	7,380	242	305	4 "	547	6,335	67,980	64,450
5,329	4,913	33 "	10,242	4,541	7,824	260	322	4 "	582	7,491	42,512	74,681
...	578	2,281	77,694
3,990	3,822	34 "	7,812	3,366	12,456	411	512	4 "	923	6,172	55,112	89,952
3,622	2,916	32 "	6,538	2,591	4,537	150	186	4 "	336	4,439	43,094	42,911
4,324	3,885	19 "	8,209	12,177	8,189	268	335	4 "	603	7,112	27,135	54,417
3,746	3,356	23 "	7,102	7,651	4,619	152	189	4 "	341	4,146	27,478	47,001
4,501	4,190	37 "	8,691	2,577	11,738	387	482	4 "	869	9,035	51,636	48,074
1,946	1,802	27 "	3,748	2,847	5,559	183	229	4 "	412	5,289	40,948	47,067
2,317	2,264	34 "	4,581	1,935	4,584	150	187	4 "	337	4,514	20,662	32,340
3,770	3,505	26 "	7,275	5,814	11,343	375	465	4 "	840	10,403	71,025	1,40,995
3,311	3,129	35 "	6,440	2,445	7,492	248	309	4 "	557	5,914	37,192	39,957
43,968	40,348	28 "	84,316	55,266	95,941	3,163	3,942	4 "	7,105	82,510	6,78,701	8,88,272
1,435	1,213	25 "	2,648	2,221	6,839	231	281	4 "	512	6,579	63,137	1,24,219
2,660	2,293	19 "	4,953	6,760	10,873	359	445	4 "	804	9,920	50,284	78,602
115	110	3 "	225	3,604	3,237	107	133	4 "	240	2,757	74,894	82,979
48,178	43,964	27 "	92,142	67,851	1,16,890	3,860	4,801	4 "	8,661	1,01,766	8,67,016	11,74,072
1,054	987	7 "	2,041	11,612	7,347	243	302	4 "	545	5,644	26,637	41,207
413	390	4 "	803	10,235	2,919	97	119	4 "	216	2,755	24,520	33,717
312	252	5 "	564	5,158	2,525	2,871	26,124	17,110
360	308	5 "	668	6,197	2,643	88	110	4 "	198	2,649	20,523	20,946
2,139	1,937	6 "	4,076	33,202	15,434	428	531	3 "	959	13,919	97,804	1,12,980
50,317	45,901	24 "	96,218	1,01,053	1,32,324	4,288	5,332	4 "	9,620	1,15,685	9,64,820	12,87,052

APPENDIX X.

OFFICE OF THE PRIME MINISTER.

Lallgarh, the 13th November 1939.

Appeal to His Highness' beloved subjects for the
Bikaner Famine Relief Fund.

Once again Bikaner for a second time in succession is in the grip of a terrible famine, a scourge which threatens alike the life of man and beast. Practically the entire area of the State outside the Gang Canal Colony is subjected to its devastating effects.

2. The Government of His Highness the Maharajah are doing their utmost, in every possible direction, to combat the dire distress and to afford relief to the famine stricken, and to save as much of the livestock as possible. The details of the Famine Relief Programme of the Government, the works already started and other action meant to mitigate suffering and afford help to men and cattle have been published in this Office Notification No. 63, dated the 3rd November 1939 (Appendix H).

3. His Highness the Maharajah feels confident that those of his beloved subjects who are not affected by the failure of rain will desire to do everything possible to assist his Government at this time of great distress and to supplement the efforts of the State in this vital matter. Especially the Seths and Sahukars of the State, so renowned for their charity and generosity, will, His Highness feels assured, come forward and help on this occasion in a manner worthy of their tradition.

4. While His Highness' Government are doing, and will continue to do, all that is possible to afford relief to the people, to mitigate their sufferings and to save the cattle, provision of additional comforts, especially against the rigours of the climate for people engaged on Famine Relief Works, and supply of fodder for cattle have become an urgent necessity to meet which all supplementary efforts will be welcomed by Government.

5. His Highness' Government therefore appeal to all to contribute their mite to the Famine Relief Fund which the State has decided to start. They make this appeal with the certain knowledge that the suffering and misery of the poor and especially of the dumb cattle will not fail to evoke generous response in the hearts of those who have always considered charity as a part of their religious duty. The protection of cow and cattle is ever in ordinary times the *Dharma* of every Hindu. How much more so it is when, through famine, their lives are threatened in such large numbers!

6. In spite of the very comprehensive measures taken by Government and the generous aid given by the well-to-do people of the State during the last year which fortunately helped to save the life of a large number of cattle, the mortality amongst cows was very heavy. This year, with a second consecutive year of famine, the loss in live-stock will, it is feared, be even heavier. His Highness' Government, therefore, particularly wish to appeal for generous subscriptions for the purpose of saving life of cattle.

7. His Highness the Maharajah, who gave a donation of 1 lakh of rupees for famine purposes last year, has been pleased again to head the list of donors to the Famine Fund with a grant of Rs. 25,000 from his Privy Purse. This is in addition to a sum of Rs. 1,37,942 which His Highness has been pleased to sanction for Famine Relief Works which will be carried out at the expense of His Highness' Privy Purse, as against a sum of nearly Rs. 2½ lakhs spent from Privy Purse funds on Famine Relief Works during the last Financial Year.

8. Her Highness the Maharani Sahib has also generously contributed Rs. 5,000 for the same cause, whilst the Heir-Apparent has donated Rs. 2,000 and Prince Karni Singhji Bahadur Rs. 1,000. A sum of Rs. 5,000 has been subscribed from the Thikana of Prince Amar Singhji Bahadur.

9. His Highness' Government earnestly appeal to all, including those wealthy Bikaneries who may at the present moment be residing outside the Bikaner State, to come forward and, with their traditional generosity, give freely to this Fund.

10. Every pie will help; every contribution, however small, will be welcome.

11. All contributions may be sent either to Kanwar Prem Singh, the Central Famine Officer, or to the Accountant-General, for which a formal receipt will be given to every donor, and the names of all who contribute will be periodically published in the *Rajpatra*.

S. M. BAPNA,
Prime Minister.

APPENDIX Y.

Statement showing donations made and expenditure incurred from
His Highness the Maharajah's Privy Purse and by other
Members of the Reigning Family.

I. His Highness the Maharajah's Privy Purse.

	Rs.
1. Donation to Famine Relief Fund (Para 210)	25,000
2. Relief Works (Para 102)	1,93,302
3. Feeding of poor (Para 144)....	1,513
4. Feeding of cows (Paras 196 and 198)	6,622
5. Subsistence allowance to impoverished agricultu- rists (Para 226)	1,25,000
Total	3,51,437

II. Other Members of the Reigning Family.

1. Her Highness the Maji Sahib (Donation to Famine Relief Fund) (Para 211)	800
2. Her Highness the Maharaniji Sahib -	
(a) Donation to Famine Relief Fund (Para 211).	5,000
(b) Distribution of <i>Khichra</i> to poor (Para 145)....	4,510
(c) Feeding of cows (Para 199)	2,501
Total	12,011
3. The Heir-Apparent (Para 211)	2,000
4. Prince Karni Singhji Bahadur (Para 211)	1,000
5. Prince Amar Singhji Bahadur (Para 211)	5,000
Total	8,000
GRAND TOTAL	3,72,248

APPENDIX Z.

**Local Honours awarded in recognition of services rendered in
connection with Famine Relief Operations.**

Extract from the Notification No. 8 M. C., dated Lallgarh the 10th October 1940, issued from the office of the Master of Ceremonies and published in the Bikaner Rajpatra, Extraordinary, Thursday, the 10th October 1940, re: Grant of Honours and Distinctions for Famine Relief Works on the auspicious occasion of Birthday of His Highness the Maharajah.

* * *

The grant of PUBLIC SERVICE MEDAL, Class I, to -

Major-General Raja Jeoraj Singhji of Sandwa, Sardar Bahadur,
C.B.E., O.B.I., A.-D.-C., lately Minister-in-Charge, Famine
Relief Operations.

* * *

The grant of PUBLIC SERVICE MEDAL, Class II, to -

Rao Bahadur Thakur Bhur Singhji of Surnana, lately Officer-in-Charge,
Famine Relief Works, Magra District.

Kanwar Prem Singh, lately Central Famine Officer.

Seth Bansidhar Jalan, Ratangarh.

Seth Chiranji Lal Bajoria, Ratangarh.

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The grant of HOUSEHOLD MEDAL, Class I, to -

Doctor Mrs. Nilkantha Sivakamu, Principal Zenana Medical Officer.

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The grant of GOLD KARA (Anklet) as a Personal distinction to -

Seth Ram Gopal Mohta, Bikaner.

The grant of KHAS RUQQA and SAROPAO to -

Rai Bahadur Seth Rameshwar Lal, Dudhwakhara.

Seth Surajmal Sagarimal Pansari, Sujangarh.

„ Surajmal Mohta, Rajgarh.

„ Naurangrai Kishan Dayal Ajitsaria, Ratangarh.

„ Mangtulal Taparia, Ratangarh.

„ Hanuman Prasad Poddar, Ratangarh.

„ Jethmal Bothra, Lunkaransar.

The grant of SANAD of the FIRST CLASS to -

Munshi Sohanlal, Tehsildar Malmandi.

Mr. S.K. Bannerji, Asstt. Engineer, Public Works Department,
Buildings and Roads.

Babu Nand Lal Gupta, Personal Assistant to the Minister-in-Charge,
Famine Relief Operations.

Dr. N. R. Deobhankar, Superintendent, The Princess Chand Kanwarji
Orphanage.

Pandit Sundar Lall, Personal Assistant to the Principal Zenana Medical Officer.

Munshi Tej Mal, Famine Camp Officer.

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The grant of SANAD of the SECOND CLASS to
Sub-Assistant Surgeon Ratan Chand.

„ „ „ Vaisham Payan.

Babu Mool Singh, Overseer, Public Works Department, Buildings and Roads.

Babu Om Prakash, Clerk, Central Famine Office.

Munshi Suraj Karan Harsha, Peshkar, Central Famine Office.

Gumashta Sri Kishan, Central Famine Office.

Girdawar Ramnarain, Fodder Depot, Bikaner.

Babu Kanwar Bahadur, Typist, Finance Minister's Office.

Babu Subedar Singh, Senior Clerk, The Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospital for Women.

Babu Risal Singh, Accountant and Store keeper, The Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospital for Women.

Manoharlal, Senior Compounder, The Prince Bijay Singhji Memorial General Hospital for Women.

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Extract from Bikaner Rajpatra, Extraordinary, the 30th September 1941.

No. 5-M.C.—In Notification No. 9-M.C., date the 10th October 1940, it was announced that a separate Notification would be issued in due course about the grant of Special Sanads in recognition of services rendered in the Famine Relief Operations of 1938-39 and 1939-40 by the staff of the various State Departments and some other individuals, which it was not possible to issue earlier.

2. His Highness the Maharajah has been graciously pleased to confer the following Supplementary Honours for Famine Relief Work—

OFFICIALS.

The grant of SANAD of the FIRST CLASS to—

Civil Officers.

Pandit Bhura Ram, Officiating Revenue Commissioner, Ganganagar, formerly Nazim, Suratgarh.

Munshi Madan Gopal Dalela, Nazim, Rajgarh.

Munshi Birdhi Chand, Nazim, Sujangarh.

Bissa Ganga Parshad, Tehsildar, Padampur.

Military Officer.

Subedar Balwant Singh, Supervisor, Cattle Camp, Padampur.

The grant of SANAD of the SECOND CLASS to—

Civil Officers.

Chaudhari Hari Ram, Officiating Revenue Officer, Ganganagar, formerly Tehsildar, Karanpur.
 Thakur Bahadur Singh, Tehsildar, Suratgarh.
 Munshi Durga Prasad, Tehsildar, Raisinghnagar.
 Thakur Baney Singh, Tehsildar, Sardarshahr.
 Rajvi Chander Singh, Tehsildar, Malmandi.
 Pandit Ram Prasad, Tehsildar, Surpura.
 Kanwar Ganesh Singh, Assistant Recruiting Officer, formerly Tehsildar, Hanumangarh.
 Pandey Goverdhan Lal, Assistant Officer, Court of Wards, formerly Acting Tehsildar, Sadar.
 Munshi Gangadhar, Tehsildar, Bhadra.
 Pandit Rameshwar Lal, Tehsildar, Dungargarh.
 Pandit Gajraj Ojha, Tehsildar, Nohar.
 Munshi Tarachand, Tehsildar, Sujangarh.
 Kanwar Dalpat Singh, Tehsildar, Taranagar.
 Munshi Chhagan Mal, Acting Tehsildar, Hanumangarh, formerly Camp Officer, Nokha-Sandwa Road.
 Pandit Deo Kishan Asopa, Station Master, Karanpur.
 Joshi Jagan Nath, Kamdar, Thikana Mahajan, formerly Tehsildar, Bhadra.

Military Officers.

Subedar Bhairun Singh, formerly Camp Officer, Taranagar-Rajgarh and Rajgarh-Budhawas Roads.
 Subedar Bhur Singh, formerly Camp Officer, Chhapar-Sandwa Road.
 Subedar Sadul Singh, formerly Camp Officer, Famine Works, Gajner.

The grant of CERTIFICATE of the FIRST CLASS to—

Kochar Kirpa Chand, Acting Tehsildar, Lunkaransar, formerly Naib-Tehsildar, Bhadra.
 Gahlot Hem Singh, Naib-Tehsildar, Nohar.
 Pandey Depal Ram, Naib-Tehsildar, formerly Girdawar, Tehsil Sadar.
 Munshi Sazawar Khan, Naib-Tehsildar, formerly Girdawar, Tehsil Sujangarh.
 Munshi Mohan Ram, Naib-Tehsildar, formerly Girdawar, Tehsil Taranagar.
 Girdawar Sant Ram, Tehsil Suratgarh.
 Girdawar Sita Ram, Tehsil Suratgarh.
 Girdawar Jagan Nath, Tehsil Sardarshahr.
 Peshkar Noor Mohammad, Tehsil Sujangarh.
 Gumashta Bhanwar Lal, Tehsil Sardarshahr.
 Babu Gurdit Singh, Overseer, Irrigation Department.
 Babu Hans Raj, Overseer, Irrigation Department.
 Babu Fateh Chand, Overseer, Irrigation Department.
 Babu Daulat Ram, Overseer, Irrigation Department.
 Babu Amir Chand, Overseer, Irrigation Department.
 Babu Amar Nath, Overseer, Irrigation Department.
 Babu Des Raj, Overseer, Irrigation Department.

The grant of CERTIFICATE of the SECOND CLASS to—

Girdawar Ashraf Khan, Tehsil Taranagar, formerly Patwari, Tehsil Nohar.

Patwari Mohammad Shafi, Tehsil Karanpur.

Patwari Chhotey Khan, Tehsil Nohar.

Patwari Bir Singh, Tehsil Bhadra.

Patwari Ram Lal, Tehsil Magra.

Patwari Gulab Khan, Tehsil Suratgarh.

Patwari Ram Chander, Tehsil Suratgarh.

Patwari Uttam Singh, Tehsil Sadar.

Dhaney Singh, Head Constable, Police, formerly Patwari, Tehsil Rajgarh.

NON-OFFICIALS.

The grant of SANAD of the FIRST CLASS to—

Seth Radhakishen Mohta.

Seth Bhagirath Mohta.

Seth Mohanlal Mohta.

Seth Sadasukhi Gambhirschand Kothari.

Seth Bulakidas Kothari.

Seth Likhmichand Mohanlal Mohta.

Seth Moolchand Shivkishendas Baheti.

Seth Sri Kishendas Jethmal Agarwala.

Seth Jugalkishore Shivratan Baheti.

Seth Jiwanram Gangaram Mimani.

Seth Karnidan Rawatmal Kothari.

Seth Nawal Kishore Maneklal Daga.

Seth Kanahyalal Daga.

Seth Harsukhdas Balkishen Daga.

Seth Balmukanddas Daga.

Seth Rampartap Daga.

Seth Shivakishendas Daga.

Seth Pratapchand Madan Gopal Kothari.

Seth Bhikanchand Suganchand Bagri.

Seth Chandratandas Bagri.

Seth Prayagdas Mathradas Binani.

Seth Purshotamdas Narsingdas Binani.

Seth Prayagdas Girdhardas Binani.

Seth Meghraj Kanahyalal Mundhra.

Seth Laxmandas Amarchand Sadani.

Seth Ramratandas Premratandas Damani.

Seth Ramgopal Chandak.

Seth Jaisingdas Daga.

Seth Rawatmal Bhairundan Sethia.

Seth Shivdas Ghirdhardas Binani.

Seth Hanutram Mangalchand Sarda.

Seth Moolchand Bulakidas Kothari.

Seth Jaikishendas Harikishendas Hanumandas Mal.
 Seth Sukhdeo Akhairam Madhudas Kothari.
 Seth Lakhmichand Meghraj Mohta.
 Seth Joharmal Hardeodas Daga.
 Seth Shivalal Madan Gopal Jhanwar.
 Seth Jaidayal Khubchand Goenka, Churu.
 Swami Kishan Das, Bikaner.

The grant of SANAD of the SECOND CLASS to—

Seth Jawahar Mal Bajaj, Himmatsar.
 Seth Mal Chand Mantri, Churu.
 Seth Sohan Lal, Ganganagar.
 Kandoi Fatehchand, Sujangarh.
 Marda Bal Kishan, Churu.
 Periwal Hazari Mal, Mahindarpura, Tehsil Nohar.
 Khemka Madho Prasad, Churu.
 Lodha Mal Chand, Taranagar.
 Chhabildas Roshanlal, Ganganagar.

The grant of Certificate of the FIRST CLASS to—

Ali Mohammad, Contractor for Rajgarh-Taranagar and Rajgarh-
 Budhawas Roads.
 Bishnoi Polu Ram, Fojuwala.
 Bishnoi Mansukh Ram, Satjanda.
